Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experiences. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 75 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
31st March	Bremen	11,540 extra.
6th "	Morea*	10890 to Marseilles only
3rd April	Kashmir	8841
7th "	Koningin Luise	10,785 extra
13th "	Kalyan	8987
17th "	Manora	7848
28th "	Khivat	9447
2nd May	Bardinia	8480
8th "	Margua	8,258

† The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
20th Mar.	Sankura	Karachi & P. Gulf 2 p m No. 3, Victoria Dock.
27th "	Pentakotta	Basrah at 10 a.m. No. 10 Alexandra Docks
29th "	Karapara	East and South Africa 11 a.m. Mole.
1st April.	Lhasa	Arsenal direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Shinyo Maru	T. Miyauri	5154	14th Mar.	23rd March.
Kamo Maru	T. Iwashima	4739	20th Mar.	1st April.
Tatsuta Maru	S. Akiyoshi	3356	29th Mar.	8th April.
Sanuki Maru	Y. Nishi	3441	2nd Apl.	8th April.
Yokohama Maru	..	..	9th Apr.	17th April.
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	3830	11th Apr.	22nd April.

For Freight apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Shingo Maru	S. Ishiyama	12th Mar.	31st Mar.	Japan
Indus Maru	R. Yano	25th Mar.	6th Apl.	"
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	31st Mar.	1st Apl	"
Kofuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	5th Apl	7th Apl	"
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	18th Apl	22nd Apl.	"
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	25th Apl.	5th May.	"

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Fort, Bombay,
Khan Building, Ballard Road.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,030,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—

Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.

Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

London Office—

2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.

BOMBAY, OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 8,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,250,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened & interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	60,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 294,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)

At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,05,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½% per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts of Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.

A. B OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mandvi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,667

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJIBHOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSH, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuvandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,925,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,615,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 19 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.

OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petregrad and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
Hornby Road.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	—	at Rs.	15 0 0	each
Georgette Hats	— —	at	,, 15 0 0	,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats		at	,, 20 0 0	,,
Tameshanta Hats	—	at Rs.	10 & ,, 12 8 0	,,

AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 479.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	£
Subscribed Capital	21,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£709,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	
Basra	Ipoh	Malacca	
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius	
Calcutta	Kandy	New York	
Colombo	Kasauli	Penang	
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon	
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai	
		Singapore	

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
8, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, Basrah City.

	£
Authorised Capital ...	2,000,000
Called up ...	880,000
Reserve Fund ...	110,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders ...	1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., O.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H Batty, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.

H. D. HOUSE,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy!

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,00
Position of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Bombay Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Estd. 1892.

Head Office:
309, Bowbazar Street,
CALCUTTA.

Chief Agents:
D. SEN & Co.
1, Chowringhee
CALCUTTA.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Scorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO.

By G. K. Mhatre.

"TO THE TEMPLE."

The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For Memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works

SANDHURST BRIDGE

BOMBAY—7

"QUALITY" & "PRICE"—UNBEATEN

See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer —POSITIVELY.

It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

Their quality has made their Name and "Fame."

Our 'PRICES' are 'CHEAPER' than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the CHEAPNESS offered by the us.

Do you use our Brands? If not, you are DOING A GREAT INJUSTICE to yourself! Remedy that Now—and WRITE TO or CALL AT:

TAJBHOY & CO.,

Baria Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market BOMBAY.

APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities, peculiar to the sex.

VHOLESALE: 8, Rue Virienne PARIS—FRANCE

Sold by all Chemists

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/3 and 3/-

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES

When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.

We have just received a fresh cosignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

KARANJIA & CO., LTD.,

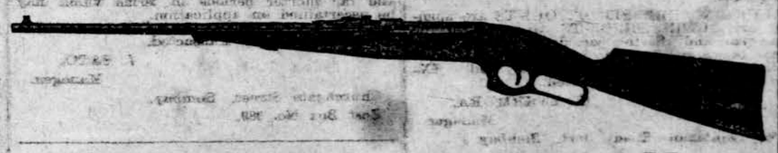
207 Hornby Road, Fort,

Telephone No. 1800.

SAVAGE HI-POWER RIFLES

250-3000-bore	Rs. 165
22 High Power	Rs. 135
30-30 ,, ...	Rs. 135

and cartridges



Arms and Ammunition Mart,

MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY,

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,

BOMBAY, 3.

MARBLE

STATUES
BUSTS
FOUNTAINS
PILLARS
VASES

of Genuine statuary and carrara marble suitable for Parks, Palaces and Gardens prepared by best artists of Italy, just arrived are offered at most reduced prices.

Please visit our show rooms.

C. BHOGILAL & Co.

opp. Town Hall, El. Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

LOT TO MOHINI PERFUMES IN

Rs. 100

Will be rewarded if proved that the PERFUME is not lasting for 4 days.

Price Rs. 2, 0-12-0, 0-8-0.

Mohini Agency, JUMA MASJID BOMBAY

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SELF FILLING FOUNTAIN PENS.

For Banks, Offices, and People of Affairs.

Prices Rs. 8 to Rs. 28 each.

Also "RELIABLE" FOUNTAIN PENS at Rs. 4-8 each.

Wholesale and Retail Distributors.

Bhimji Jayraj & Co.

251, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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waste your good money

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GIRARD & Co's

pure French

Grape Brandies

A RIGHT DRINK FOR YOU at the right price.

Years of distillation skill is concentrated in each bottle.

Sole Importers:

Bhimji Jayraj & Co.

251, Hornby Road, Fort.

FOR CYCLES & MOTOR CYCLES

Dad's Electric Lamps

No oil, no matches, no gas, no smoke, no smell, no getting out of order.

THE MOST EFFICIENT OF ALL CYCLE LAMPS.

Just turn a switch and get a flood of brilliant light in front of you.

Complete with 2 dry cells giving about 100 hours' light and 3 Volt Special Bulb .. .. Rs. 30

Refills .. .. „ 6 each.

Spare Bulbs .. .. „ 2 each.

Packing and postage Rs. 2, extra. Special terms to the trade.

Eastern Electric & Trading Co.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Suppliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalities.

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Ghorupdev and Lohar Street.

Offices;—

Lohar Street, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

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Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-

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Government and Railway Contractor — CHOTANI — Ship Chandler, Timber & Hardware Merchant

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OF

Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes; Canvas, Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas; English and Japanese Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers; Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening, by Edgar Allens.

Best English Leather Belting by Gee, Angus; Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc., etc.

Office & Godown at Khaduck, Dontad Road

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We make a Speciality of
Dyeing & Cleaning
Ladies fine Garments and Gents Suits
FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING Co.
5-20, Meadows Street, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. P. RELE & SONS

RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURERS

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

INDIAN ART JEWELLER Established 1869.

KANJI MALJI JEWELLER.

The first Pioneer and the Founder of this Business in a fashionable style.

Dealer in all sorts of articles of Gold, Silver and Jewellery.

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THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA

Mammoth stock of

Brassware, Platedware, Enamalware, Coockery, Cutlery, etc., etc.

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Mellin's has suited her admirably

in the trying Indian Climate.

So the mother of this happy little one-year-old girl writes from 'The Croft,' Lahore. Mellin's Food is admirable and successful for children of all ages, because when prepared as directed it provides the proper substitute for mother's milk in the tropics.

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(UNTOUCHED BY HAND)

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TO THE NATIONS

By PAUL RICHARD

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

THIS BOOK

By a Frenchman with true spiritual vision, lays bare the causes of War in all ages, and enunciates the doctrine that lasting peace can only be found in the free dedication by all Nations all their powers to the service Humanity.

Contents:

The Falsity of Yesterday
The Illusion of To-day
The Realities of To-morrow
The Day of the Captives
The Great Eve
The Dawn
The Law of the Peoples
The Ideal of the Peoples
The Progress of the Peoples
The Charter of the Nations
The Peace of the World
The Consciousness of Humanity

OPINIONS.

"When I met Monsieur Richard n Japan I became more reassured in my mind about the higher era of civilization than when I read about the big schemes which the politicians are formulating for ushering the age of peac into the world.....When gigantic forces of destruction were holding their orgies of fury, I saw this solitary young Frenchman, unkn own to fame, ...face beaming with the lights of the new dawn and his voice vibrating with the message of new life, and I felt sure that the great To-morrow has already come, though not registered in the Calendar of the statesmen."

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Some Extracts from the Book.

Is it asking too much of the nations of to-day to be civilised nations, putting into practice the principles of the civilised man?

No nation lives but through the services it renders to Humanity.

The struggle for life is changing into union for life.

"Peace" had come to imply a state of things which permitted the big nations to treat the little nations as they pleased.

The longer the war goes on, the more the reasons for waging the war increase, some being less and less desirous of losing what they have gained, the others more and more desirous of regaining what they have lost.

Even while wishing for peace, selfishness makes war inevitable.

Beyond the Europe which is dying, there is another Europe which is preparing to live.

It is when their conflicts separate them that the people learn how close they are to one another.

Of what uses are the enterprises of pacifism when peace is not in the hearts of men?

Printed on Superior Antique Paper and Bound in Cloth Re. 1-8-0.

THE SEED OF RACE

AN ESSAY ON INDIAN EDUCATION

By SIR JOHN WOODROFF

Finely got up and Bound in Cloth, Price Re. 1.

GANESH & Co.

Publishers, MADRAS.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

Palm Sunday 28th March, 1920.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-15 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Merbecke. Hymns 99, 108, 184, 106. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants. Anthem——1st Palm Sunday Faure. Hymns 99, 111. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p-m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 5-15 Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service at 2-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. J. Martyn in charge.

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—No services during October.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujarathi), 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m. (Week days: 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Sunday Services. Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—6.30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bewen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12-15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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Dyeing, Bleaching, Cloth Mercerising and Printing of Cloths and Fabrics undertaken and carried out on most approved and up to date principles.

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DON'T WASTE MONEY. Consult us and we will tell you all about—

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Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FINE INDIAN SILKS

Suitable for Parsee Saries, in various light shades, 44 inches wide,

Rs. 5 per yard.

Kosai Silks for Ladies' and Gent's wear.

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(Gold Medalists)

BENARES Cantt.

Just what you want.

Everyone is in need of such remedies which are unfallable cure for al diseases which generally and suddenly attack men or women, young or old. Those areful for their health keep heavy medicine chests, but these even can't serve hem fully. Thank God that

Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya

has discovered such a medicine which has proved a veritable boon to humanity.

"AMRITDHARA"

is a wonderful medicine which cures nearly all diseases the human flesh is heir to, and therefore it should be kept in every pocket and every home at all times and places. Try once and you will be convinced of its efficacy. True Panacea. Hundreds of heavy medicine chests are nothing as compared with a small phial of this medicine.

No poison yet greatest disinfectant, and germicide. Works wonders even in the diseases of animals and birds.

Write to-day for a free booklet "AMRIT" from—

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Amritdhara P. O., LAHORE.

Only Postal and Telegraphic Address:—Amritdhar, LAHORE.

Price Rs. 2-8 per phial.

Sample phial As. 8.

SIDLEY DOOARS TEA

Company, Limited.

Registered Office—7, SWALLOW LANE, CALCUTTA.

CAPITAL Rs. - - - 3,00,000

Divided into 6000 shares of Rs. 50 each. Payable in ten instalments of Rs. 5 each.

GARDEN—Comprising of 2000 acres of first class virgin tea soil adjoining to THE KOKRAJHAR TEA ESTATE of the Bijni Dooars Tea Co., Ltd. Garden work progressing smoothly. Growth of plants most satisfactory.

Dividend Expected 100 per cent.

For Prospectus, etc. please apply sharp to the Managing Agents:—

The Anandanoyee Tea Agency, Ltd.

The Subscription List is now open and will be closed on the 15th April, 1920, or earlier as the Directors May Decide.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies.

The Hattersley Mill Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

Capital - - - - Rs. 15,00,000

Divided into 15,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of the above Shares, 2,300 Shares are to be issued and credited as paid up and the remaining Shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows :—

Rs. 30 PER SHARE ON APPLICATION

Rs. 30 PER SHARE ON ALLOTMENT

And the balance as and when required by calls to be made by the Directors.

DIRECTORS.

SIR SHAPOORJI B. BROACHA, KT., Broker, Apollo Street, Bombay.
THE HON'BLE MR. PHIROZE C. SETHNA, O.B.E., Merchant, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
MR. T. V. BADDELEY, Merchant, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
MR. F. E. DINSHAW, Solicitor, No. 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

ALLEN BROS. & Co., (INDIA), LTD., Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LONDON AGENTS.

ALLEN BROS. & Co., LTD., 14, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, London.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & CO. Grahams Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. PAYNE & Co., No. 54, Esplanade Rad, Bombay.

Prospectus.

This Company has been formed to erect in Bombay a Mill for the purpose of manufacturing Cotton, Worsted, Linen and Silk narrow-width fabrics of every description, comprising lampwicks, putties, charpoy webbing, trace and belt webbings, insulating tapes, etc. etc.

The Company has purchased from the well-known firm of George Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley, England, the machinery of a mill containing 3056 shuttles, with all the necessary machinery for winding, beaming, dyeing, finishing and making up, all specially designed for the production of narrow-width fabrics of every description ranging from ½" to 4" wide, together with, if desired, the gearing, shafting and moors at present employed in driving the plant.

The greater part of the machinery was made and erected during the War by Messrs George Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., at the request of the Government, and employed exclusively for the manufacture of narrow-width fabrics for the Allied armies.

To-day Messrs. George Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., faced with an immense demand throughout the world, for their Textile Machinery, require the Mill for extension, and the Company has been fortunate enough to secure a ready-made and complete plant, unique of its kind, and capable of an immense production of the narrow-width woven fabrics in general use. The prices agreed to be paid to Messrs. George Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., amount to £53,000 or thereabouts, and it has been agreed with them that in satisfaction of a part of such price, viz. £24,000, they are to be allotted 2,000 shares in the Company credited as fully paid up.

The minimum subscriprtion upon which the directors may proceed to allotment is 1,270 shares, but as the capital now offered for subscription has been underwritten, the directors will proceed to allotment at once.

The shares have been underwritten for a commission at the rate of 3 per cent on the amount thereof, and such commission is payable by the Company.

BRITISH AMERICAN ADVERTISING Co., BOMBAY.

Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. are to pay the preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation and floating of the Company down to the time when it becomes entitled to commence business, exclusive of the underwriting commission above-mentioned, and the estimated amount thereof is Rs. 5,000.

The following contracts have been entered into :—

(1) An Agreement dated the 22nd day of March 1920 and made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. of the other part, whereby the latter have been appointed Agents of the Company for a period of 30 years and thereafter until they resign at a remuneration of Rs. 1.500 per mensem and a commission of 10 % on the net profits.

(2) An Agreement dated the 22nd day of March 1920 and made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. of the other part, whereby the Company has agreed to allot to the said Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. 300 shares of Rs. 100 each credited as fully paid up in consideration of the services rendered by the said Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. in promoting the Company and securing the above machinery for the Company and in consideration of their agreeing to pay the preliminary expenses.

Mr. T. V. Baddeley, one of the directors of the Company, is a member of Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a director is to be the holding of 100 shares in the Company and that the remuneration of every director is to be such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 as the directors may fix for every meeting of the board attended by him. And further, if any director is called upon to perform extra services, the Company is to remunerate the director so doing either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the directors.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above contracts can be inspected at the office of the Solicitors to the Company at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is printed at the foot of the prospectus, and forms part of it.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus, and sent to the Company's Agents, together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Dated this 22nd day of March 1920.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO

THE DIRECTORS OF

THE HATTERSLEY MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Agents, Messrs. ALLEN BROS. & Co. (INDIA), LD., the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 30 per share on shares in the abovenamed Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's prospectus dated the day of 1920 and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company; and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the sum of Rs. 30/ per share on allotment and the balance as and when called; and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

It is understood that the Company may issue a certificate in respect of the above shares at any time within a year from the date of allotment.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Description .....
Date .....
Usual Signature .....
.....

The Hattersley Mill Company, Limited.

:o:

RECEIPT.

RECEIVED this.....day of.....192o
of Mr. .....
the sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs. 30
per share upon.....shares in the above named Company

FOR THE HATTERSLEY MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents.

(This receipt should be preserved to be exchanged for the shares certificate when ready.)

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	(30-12-19)	Rs. 49,90,000
RESERVED FUND		Rs. 14,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Do you need a Really Efficacious Remedy to drive away Chill, Headache, Loss of Appetite, and to bring Vigour into your daily Work ?

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Shipchandlers. contractors & hardware merchants.

Ready stock of mills. gins and Factory requisites.

Immediate delivery of beltings, Jointings Champion forges, Anvils, Circular saws, picks, bolts & nuts etc etc.

Sole Agents for Lenox hack saw blades, band saws and belting

Special attention paid to upcountry orders.

American Boots & Shoes for YOU

Received by last mail
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Styles to suit your taste and purse—durability Guaranteed.

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C.B. 568

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NO WATER INJECTION.

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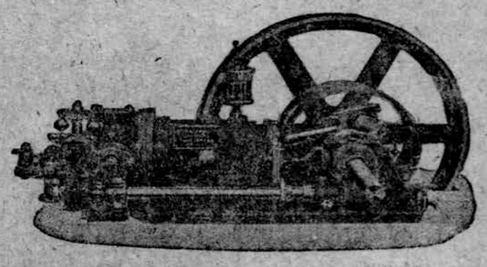

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40 Years' Experience. British throughout. Thousands working

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Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchista Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

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Can save time and worry by ordering all spare parts and accessories from

R. T. MEHTA & Co,

Near West End Cinema,
CHARNI ROAD BOMBAY, No. 4.

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JUST THE WATCH YOU NEED "OMEGA"

"In the World's Pocket" and high in the World's Esteem

POCKET WATCHES

Nickel Case	from	Rs. 23-8	
Silver	„	„ 36-8	

STRAP WATCHES

Nicke Case from	Rs. 31	Gold	9 ct.	Rs.	96
0935 Silver „	„ 35	„	14 ct.	„	118
Square Shape „	„ 50-8	„	18 ct.	„	140

Black or White Dial with Luminous Figures and Hands Visible at Night, Rs. 10 extra

Obtainable from all the Watch-Makers in India and Burma or direct of the Sole Agents

ABRECHT & Co., CALCUTTA, BOMBAY RANGOON, MADRAS

Bombay Office :—289, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway

GAJANAN & Co,

ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

We have specialized for over 15 years in the manufacture of Storage Water Tanks (square or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dustbins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.

Our work has given Absolute satisfaction to our clients.

We invite Government, Railways, Municipalities and other enquiries

Ramchander Building, Ardeshir Dady Street, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.

Telephone : 1380.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SHIPPERS and others concerned are hereby informed that a fire was discovered in No. 1 Hold of s. s. "Shingo Maru," lying in No. 1 Shed, Victoria Dock, at 6 o'clock this morning and it was promptly extinguished at 7 a.m., the same day. The extent of damages have not yet been ascertained but due intimation of the same will be given to those interested as soon as possible.

K. SHIMA,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Bombay, 25th March, 1920.

NOTICE.

S. BANNISTER & CO. LTD.—The Lamp Warehouse have REMOVED to 50, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. ept., "Bombay Chronicle."

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.,

(Incorporated in England.)
of 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER LONDON,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SALE of Surplus and overseason goods commences on the 29th instant, and will continue throughout the month of April. 9674

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three COMPOUNDERS, one for hospital work, two as disinfectors for duty at the Pilgrim Camp at Kamaran. The appointments will last for about four months. Selected candidates will have to start at sbort notice and will be provided with free passage and quarters.

Applicants should apply with testimonials stating terms to—

THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT
to the Surgeon-General,
with the Government of Bombay,
Poona.

9745

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL RY. COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

PROCESSION OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY ALONG QUEENS ROAD ON SATURDAY, 27TH MARCH.

THE Public are informed that on the occasion of the Procession of His Excellency the Viceroy along Queens Road on SATURDAY morning March 27th, it will be necessary to keep the Railway between Church Gate and Grant Road stations clear of all trains. The Procession is expected to occupy Queens Road between 9 and 9-30 a.m. No trains will therefore leave Colaba after 8-45 until the Procession has passed Charni Road station, and no trains will proceed from Grant Road to Colaba until the Procession has left Queens Road.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th March, 1920. 9742

NOTICE.

THE INDIA INFORMATION BUREAU 1,400 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A., will be glad to furnish any commercial, educational and other information it can about the United States of America.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

THE TECHNICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, says Sir P. C. Ray, C.I.E., "are well known to me and I can certainly recommend them as ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, having trained them under myself....."

Terms Moderate. Transport charges repaid. Enquiries solicited.

Office 367, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta. 7911

ARCHITECTS' NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. E. W. FRITCHLEY & SON, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Architects, Bombay, desire to inform their clients in various parts of India, that their office will be TRANSFERRED from Bombay to "ORANGE GROVE", Coonoor, South India, as and from the 23rd March, 1920.

All future letters should be addressed as above. 9572

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SIR HUKAMCHAND & DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, LTD.

566-88, SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

IN pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the above Company at their Meeting held on the 11th instant, we hereby give you notice as directed by the Board that the amount due and payable by you to the Company in respect of the allotment money should be paid up on or before 5th April 1920, at the office of the undersigned at the above address, together with interest on the amount at the rate of 9 per cent. up till the date of payment.

Please note that in the event of non-payment on or before the aforesaid time and at the aforesaid place the Shares in respect of which the call was made will be forfeited.

Sir HUKAMCHAND & BALKISHANDAS & Co.

9705 Agents.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 9305

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
18, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the 22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to accept risks at current rates of Premium. Applications for Agencies from Influential parties are invited.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.

8322

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for filling up the Manidra Chandra Chair of Ancient Indian History and Culture in the Benares Hindu University from suitable scholars on a consolidated salary of Rs. 500 per mensem. The duties of Professor will be primarily the prosecution of original research, the direction of research of postgraduate students and he will do not less than twelve hours of class work in the week.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, etc., should reach the REGISTRAR, BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY, BENARES, on or before the 15th April, 1920. 9711

FOR SALE.

REAL CARRARA MARBLE SQUARE TILES, nine inches to 26 inches, one inch thick also big marble slabs, 4 feet to 12 feet long 2½ to 6 feet wide one to 4 inches thick, big stock shipped by our Genoa Branch is now offered for sale very cheap. Please apply early as sales effected every day at our Warehouse.

Apply to:—

KHOJA MITHABHAI NATHOO,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
9309

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other wood parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address. 9464

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHIPPING NOTICE.

THE S. S. "PAOMETHEUS" will leave Bombay for Colombo on or about the 10th April taking a general cargo. For freight and other particulars apply

A. NEMAZEE,
28, Medows Street.

9770

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Canada Building", Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 17th day of March, 1920.

By order of the Board,
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS.
Managing Proprietor.

9767

NOTICE.

THE ALLOTMENT LETTERS of the AHMEDABAD GLASS WORKS, LTD., have been duly posted to the registered addresses of the subscribers, the allotment money being payable on or before the 30th instant. The subscribers are therefore requested to pay in the money on due date or otherwise interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged on all the overdue amounts.

D. S. RAJE,
Secretary.

9777

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

(By direction of the Disposal Board.)
In addition to the
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
which is for disposal by the Indian
Munitions Board there is
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,
A large stock, which is
AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT.

Non-Ferrous Metals.
Plant and Machinery.
Factory Stores.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Machine Tools.
Railway Material.
Electrical Instruments and Machinery.
Contractors' Stores.
Chemicals.
Motor Vehicles.
Aircraft.
Agricultural Machinery.
Furniture.
Boots and Leather Equipment.
Yachts.
Motor Boats, etc., etc.

Enquiries should be addressed by letter or cable:

To:—REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,
(Export Branch, Disposals Board),
C/o Indian Munitions Board, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—SURPLEX, Bombay.

Buyers proceeding to the United Kingdom should apply to THE SECRETARY, D. B., 8, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, London.

Cable Address:—Dis-export, Munorgize, London, ENGLAND. 9769

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY,

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

REVISED DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT BOMBAY OF DOWN AND UP GUJARAT MAILS.

1. With effect from Thursday, the 1st April, 1920, No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail will leave Colaba at 20-15 instead of 20-45.
2. The timings of the Up and Down Gujarat Mail trains between Palghar and Colaba will, with effect from the above date, be as follows:—

2 UP.

Palghar	A.	6-31
	D.	6-41
Grant Road	A.	8-41
	D.	8-51
Colaba	A.	9-0

1 DOWN.

Colaba	D.	20-15
Grant Road	A.	20-25
	D.	20-35
Palghar	A.	22-24
	D.	22-34

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th March, 1920. 9765

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913, AND OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will sanction every proper transfer of shares up to the 20th day of April, 1920, and thereafter no sanction will be given.

Bombay, 26th March, 1920.

MULJI B. BARBHAYA,
MULRAJ KHATAU,
Liquidators.

9764

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Annual Repairs, Petty Works and Supply of Materials for the year 1920-1921, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 26th March, 1920. 9768

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Subscription List is now open and will be closed on 29th April 1920, or earlier, as the Directors may decide.

The Eastern Commercial Corporation Limited.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . . RS. 25,00,000

(With power to increase.)

Divided into 33,646 Shares being

11,528 Deferred Shares of Rs. 25 each and 22,118 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, payable as follows:—

On application—Rs. 5 on Deferred Shares and Rs. 10 on Ordinary Shares
On allotment—Rs. 5 on Deferred Shares and Rs. 20 on Ordinary Shares

and the balance of calls not more than Rs. 5 on Deferred and Rs. 30 on Ordinary shares, each payable at intervals of not less than three months. One Deferred Share shall be given to those who are allotted four ordinary shares.

DIRECTORS:

FAZALBHOY JOOMABHOY LALLJEE, Esq., Merchant & Mill Agent, Warden Road, Bombay.
ABDUL KADAR HAJEE ISMAL, Esq., Merchant & Banker, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.
MAHOMED USMAN JAMAL, Esq., Cotton Merchant, 123, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
J. G. VAKIL, Esq., Merchant, Gamdevi, Bombay.
GIRDHARLAL AMRATLAL, Esq., Merchant & Mill Agent, Raipur, Ahmedabad.
IBRAHIMBHOY F. J. LALJEE, Ex-Office, Esq., B. A., Warden Road, Bombay.
C. PESTONJEE, Esq., Ex-Officio, Merchant, Khetwadi, Bombay.

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

SOLICITOR:

NARAYAN C. DALAL, Esq.

AUDITOR:

J. K. PARULKAR, Esq., F.C.R.A.

AGENTS:

FAZALBHOY JOOMABHOY & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

123, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

EXTRACTS FROM PROSPECTUS AND MEMORANDUM.

The object of the Company is to develop with Great Britain (Manchester, Bradford, Glasgow, Liverpool manufacturers or shippers) an export and import business of all classes of goods generally piece goods of all nature, together with Eglish hosiery, all classes of raw metal (Brass, Copper, Iron, Aluminium, Tin sheets and Circles) also Hardware, Electrical Goods, and other sundry lines. The above said goods are in Shipment from Great Britain only at the present moment but the normal times are coming near and the Company expects very shortly to develop the business with other countries, viz: America, France, Italy, Japan, China and other countries for all the above said goods.

2. Messrs. Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy & Co. are appointed Secretaires and Agents of the Company and an agreement will be entered into between the Company on the one hand and the firm of the said Messrs. Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy and Co. on the other, by which inter alia in consideration of the said firm being appointed Agents and Secretaries of the Company the going concern of the said firm will be taken over by the Company. A copy of the agreement is annexed to the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

3. At present the said firm is doing Import business in goods of the above nature from Great Britain in very large quantities and the Company will be able to develop the business of getting the goods of other Countries in the same way to a great extent.

4. The said firm at present represents three English houses as their sole representatives for their manufacture, viz., all classes of Electrical goods (Cables, Glassware, Motors and other sundries,) and is in negotiation with other manufacturers and the sole contractors of manufacturers for securing their Agencies for the Indian Market.

5. The firm has its various shipping Agents throughout Great Britain to place business for it in Piece Goods, Yarn, &c., in various qualities and lately it has completed its agreement of sole agencies with one of the best spinners of yarn in bundles and in cops for the easy supply of our Indian mills and dealers.

6. As regards Piece Goods the firm has been doing business in this line under the supervision of expert salesman and management by which it has gained the benefit of having its various quantities running in our Indian Market under the standard mark.

7. As regards metal, this firm is dealing very largely in Brass, Copper, Aluminium, Iron, Etc.

8. Recently France is able to send out its manufactures in small quantities, viz. Silk Piece Goods and Velvet, Gold Thread, Imitation Pearls, all of which are in great demand throughout India and mostly in Bombay.

9. The firm has recently opened correspondence with Germany and Austria, and hope to place shortly good business in several of the above items.

10. The firm also deals in Motor Cars as well as in Cycles, Motor Cycles, Stoves, &c., for which negotiations are carried on with one of the American Agents and the Company hopes to secure good agencies in this line.

11. There is another line to which a reference may be made and that is Fire and Marine Insurance business. Correspondence has been opened with certain Insurance Companies of Great Britain and they have promised to entrust their Bombay Presidency Agencies for Fire and Marine Insurance business to the Company.

12. The said firm is at present doing Import business only under the direct supervision of expert salesmen for every line separately and the whole of this business is being managed by one of the members of the firm whose experience extends over many years and who has studied the requirements of all the principal markets of India which is a very great advantage to the firm and the rest of the staff consists of Indian Gentlemen who have received training for a very long time.

13. All the Directors of the Company are regular shippers of merchandise and through their medium the company expects to develop a huge and profitable export trade. The Company expects to open its own branch in London under the direct supervis on of one of its directors.

14. Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the agreement referred to above, may be inspected at the registered office of the Company, at any time during the usual business hours and any person applying for any shares of this Company will be deemed to have inspected the documents and agreement above referred to and to be bound by the same.

15. The qualification of every director shall be the holding by him of 100 shares. The remuneration of every director shall be Rs. 30 for every meeting of the Board attended by him.

16. The amount fixed by the Articles as the minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment is 10% of the offered amount of shares.

17. The Preliminary Expenses of the Company are estimated at Rs. 15,000.

18. Messrs. Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, J. G. Vakil, Ibrahim F. J. Laljee and C. Petonjee are interested in the firm of Agents and are partners therein.

19. Deferred Shareholders have no voting rights.

20. Brokerage on Shares allotted will be paid to approved brokers at a rate not exceeding two per cent.

21. Forms of application for shares can be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Subscription list will open on the 13th March, 1920, and will be closed on 29th March 1920 or earlier.

PROSPECTUS
OF
The Toolsidas Tejpal Mills,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . Rs. 40,00,000

Divided into 80,000 Shares of Rs 50 Each.

Sixty thousand shares have already been applied for and will be allotted in full. The remaining 20,000 shares are now offered for subscription. The amount payable on the same is as follows:—

Rs. 10 per share on application
Rs. 15 per share on allotment

and the balance by two calls of Rs. 12-8-0 each when necessary but at intervals of not less than three months.

The right of voting at General Meeting is one vote for every share.

DIRECTORS.

TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS, Esq., Merchant, Warden Road, Bombay, Chairman.
CURSONDAS TEJPAL, Esq., Merchant, Warden Road, Bombay.
MADHAVJI HARIRAM, Esq., Merchant, Vadgadi, Bombay.
MOOLJI HARIDAS, Esq., Merchant, Doongersey Road, Bombay.
VALLABHDAS TEJPAL, Esq., Merchant, Vadgadi, Bombay.
DEVIDAS MOTIRAM DALAL, Esq., Solicitor, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.
TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL, Esq., Ex-Officio, Merchant, Warden Road, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS,
5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., 113, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS:

Messrs. TOOLSIDAS TEPJAL AND CO., 105-107, Samuel Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

105—107, SAMUEL STREET, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THE COMPANY has been formed to purchase from Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal for a total sum of Rs. 14,00,000/- the mills and factories formerly known as the Tyabi Mills together with the ginning factory attached thereto and the land, buildings and fixtures thereof and the engine, boiler, machinery and gearing of the said Mill, situate at Hathrass in the United Provinces which Mr Toolsidas Tejpal has contracted to purchase for the same sum. The assets to be taken over by the Company consist of:—

(a) Leasehold land admeasuring 18 bighas and 19 biswas approximately.
(b) Mill buildings standing thereon of substantial structure with other appurtenant buildings including extensive godowns, offices, residence and store rooms.
(c) Machinery consisting of engines, boilers, etc., 14640 spindles and complete ginning factory with 40 gins with necessary gearing.

It is also intended to put up a weaving plant of 500 looms for which there is ample room in the mill premises and the engine has also power available to drive the same. Some further necessary alterations and additions have to be made and when that is done the Company will own a first class spinning and weaving mill in that Province at a cost considerably below the real value.

The following contracts have been entered into:—

(a) Contract dated the 20th day of February 1920 between the said Toolsidas Tejpal and the Company for the sale of the said Mills and assets to the Company. The purchase price payable to the said Toolsidas Tejpal is Rs. 14,00,000 in cash.

(b) Agreement dated the 20th day of February 1920 and made between the Company of the one part and the said Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal carrying on business under the style or firm of Toolsidas Tejpal & Co., of the other part, for the appointment of the latter as the Agent of the Company for a period of 50 years upon the terms that he is to be paid a remuneration of 10 per cent. on the net profits of the Company (subject to a minimum of Rs. 24,000 per annum) a commission of 2½ per cent. on the total cost of all engine, boilers and other machinery which might hereafter from time to time be purchased and on the total cost of the buildings and works that might hereafter from time to time be erected purchased or owned for the purpose of the said Company and also on the additions, alterations, extensions and improvements which might hereafter from time to time be made to such buildings, works, etc., and also on the total cost of any factories or works for ginning, etc., which might hereafter be erected started, purchased or owned by the Company, and an office allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem or such larger sum as from time to time be fixed by the Directors.

The following are the provisions of the Company's Articles relative to the share qualification and remuneration of the Directors:—

The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000.

The remuneration of every Director shall be Rs. 30 for every meeting of the board attended by him.

The amount fixed by the Articles as the minimum subscription of this issue on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 40,000 shares.

The rate which the Company may pay as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any shares in the Company is by the Articles not to exceed 1 per cent.

The preliminary expenses are estimated at Rs. 15,000.

One of the Directors viz.: Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal is interested in the promotion of the Company as vendor to the extent already stated, and also as the Agent of the said Company. Mr. Devidas, Motiram Dalal another of the Directors is a partner in the firm of Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas.

Copies of the above-mentioned contracts and of the Company's Memorandum and Articles may be inspected at the registered office of the Company or at the office of the Company's solicitors during usual business hours.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company.

This prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Dated the 13th day of March 1920.

(Sd.) TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS.
(Sd.) CARSONDAS TEJPAL.
(Sd.) MADHAVJI HARIRAM.
(Sd.) MOOLJI HARIDAS.
(Sd.) VALLABHDAS TEJPAL.
(Sd.) DEVIDAS MOTIRAM DALAL.
(Sd.) TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL.

9474

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd, 3rd and 5th proximo, those days being Public Holidays (Easter), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKIN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th March, 1920
9750

NOTICE.

WANTED—A GRADUATE as ASSISTANT MASTER, Municipal High School, on a salary of Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 75. Candidates to apply to the undersigned stating second language, age and experience, one with Persian to be preferred.

NAGINLAL N. ANKLESARIA,
Chairman,
M. S. Board, Ankleswar.

Ankleswar Municipal Office,
24th March, 1920.
9751

WANTED

WANTED—2 qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for mofussil Dispensaries in the Kalahandi State. Pay Rs. 50, with free quarters. Private practice and actual joining expenses will be allowed. The selected candidates will be on probation for 6 months. Applications with copies of testimonials and diploma will be received by the undersigned till 30th April, 1920.

J. K. TRIPATHI,
Dewan,
Kalahandi State.

Dated Bhawanipatna
via Sambalpur, B. N. R.
Orissa, the 20th March, 1920.
9753

NOTICE.

IRON MATERIALS FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following materials lying in the Pipe Testing Yard at Baroda will be sold off by open auction on 29th April, 1920, THURSDAY, at 4 p.m., at the Pipe Testing Yard:—

(a) Cast Iron flange pipes of diameter varying from 2in. to 3in.—quantity about 25 tons.
(b) Cast Iron Collars of varying sizes 7in. to 30in. mains (weight about 27 tons).
(c) Copper Balls, 1 cwt.

The materials can be seen in the Pipe Testing Yard near the Baroda Railway Station.

Specifications and further particulars can be had from the City Executive Engineer's Office on all week days, except Sundays and holidays.

The City Executive Engineer reserves the right of accepting or disallowing the highest or any offer without shewing any cause. Bidders will have to wait for 20 days to know the result of the auction.

MANIRAM R. CHAWAN,
Executive Engineer,
Baroda City Division.

Baroda, 23-3-1920.
9752

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from the 1st April the following will be the revised fares over the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

				Rs.	A.	P.
I	...	...	...	5	12	0
II	...	...	...	3	8	0
III	...	...	...	2	0	0

Tickets at the undermentioned reduced fares over the Matheran Steam Tramway will be issued from Victoria Terminus, Byculla and Poona, Neral and Matheran available only over the Matheran Steam Tramway by the trains leaving Neral at 4-30 and Matheran at 14-0.

				Rs.	A.	P.
I	...	...	...	4	8	0
II	...	...	...	2	8	0
III	...	...	...	1	4	0

Only servants of 1st and II class passengers will be conveyed in the 3rd class by the trains leaving Matheran at 8-0 and Neral at 16-30.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

26th March, 1920.
9774

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
OF THE ALL-INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD., "AND REDUCED."
THE ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co., Ltd., and reduced ...Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Pratt on the 19th day of December, 1919, for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rs. 25,00,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pratt on the 8th day of April 1920.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for the Company.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement for sale of the Powwalla Street property of Messrs. Abdul Kadar Ebrahim Ganjavala and Abbasbhai Haiderbhai Buxa Moosa, appearing in the daily papers over the signature of Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji, Auctioneers, we are instructed by our clients, Messrs. Madhavji Thakersey and Ramdas R. Thackersey, to inform the public that the said sale has been withdrawn, the above-named mortgagors having made satisfactory arrangement with them.

Dated the 25th day of March, 1920.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys for Messrs. Madhavji Thackersey and Ramdas R. Thackersey.

9747

LEGAL NOTICE.

SALE OF COTTON MILLS.

known as
RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS, BOMBAY.
and
COTTON AND SILK MILLS
known as
RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 688 of 1917.
BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of September, 1919, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the respective premises Lot No. 1 being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills Bombay on TUESDAY, the 30th day March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), and Lot No. 2 being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills at Poona on SUNDAY, the 28th day of March, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the Cotton Mill and buildings standing thereon and known as the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, situate, lying and being at Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10924 square yards bearing New Survey No. 708A which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3752(1), 3752(2) and Street Nos. 504 and 504A.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

LOT NO. II.

FIRST:—All those pieces or parcels of land admeasuring about twenty-three acres or thereabouts, situate at Poona in the District and Collectorate of Poona in the Registrate Sub-district of Haveli and which have been numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17 part No. 18 part and No. 19 and which lands have been assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 217 and are bounded on the North by the River Mulla on the South by Public Road on the West by fields, and on the East also by fields with all buildings standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engines boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

THIRDLY—(a) Piece of land situate at Mali Munjere in Tukdi and Pot Tukdi Poona, Taluka Haveli admeasuring 1 acre and 24.25 gunthas being a portion of Survey No. 17 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the South by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the West by land belonging to Narsingirji Mills and on the North by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal.

(b) Piece of land, situate at Mali Munjere in Tukdi and Pot Tukdi Poona, Taluka Haveli admeasuring 2.75 gunthas being a portion of Survey No. 18 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal on the South by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal on the West by the land above described and on the North by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal.

Both the abovementioned pieces of land are subject to the lease dated the 18th April 1915 and made between the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co. Ltd., and the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company Limited for the term of 25 years at the yearly rent of Rs. 60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

8969

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARAYEN RAMCHANDRA MALPEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the land hereditaments and premises more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All pedsons having any claim or demand to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of devise inheritance, succession, use, trust, sale, gift, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within, (14) fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, wil be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL THAT piece of pension and Tax land or ground now redeemed situate, lying and being at Cow Lane off Kandewadi, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 161, square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 679, New No. 3072, Old Survey No. 516 and New Survey No. 7729, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 836 and 837, Street Nos. 4 and 5 and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Mrs. F. D. Miranda, now by the property of Mr. Dharamdas Balabdas, on or towards the South by Public passage, on or towards the East by Cow Lane aforesaid and an or towards the West formerly by property of Anandrao Bapuji Joshi, now by the property of Monjibhai Lalu Bhajiwala.

Dated this 26th day of March 1920.

NANU HORMUSJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI NOORMAHOMED HAJI ESMAIL NOORANI has contracted with our client, Mr. VASANJI JEEWANDAS, for the absolute sale to him, free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property, all persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Albert Building, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Tolav Tenure land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sewree, Jackaria Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24,69 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 1236 (1-2), 1235 (1-2-3) and Street Nos. 164, 183, 183A, 183B, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Collector's Old Nos. 181, 180, 195, 205, 220, 219, New Nos. 14366, a/14384, 14401, 14408, 14421, 14422, 14423, and New Survey Nos. 2,2722, 1/2273, 1/2274, 1/2275, 1/2287, 2,2288, and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East partly by a passage and beyond that by the property of Nagindas Jamnadas Shevaklal, partly by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, partly by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Abdulla and partly by the property of Ahmed Haji Abdulla, on or towards the West partly by the property of Nagindas Jamnadas Shevaklal, partly by the property of Haji Abdul Sattar Haji Omer and partly by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, on or towards the North by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff and partly by the property of the Vendor and beyond that by the Jackaria Bunder Road, Sewree, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9773

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI NOORMAHOMED HAJI ESMAIL NOORANI has contracted with our client, Mr. VASANJI JEEWANDAS, for the absolute sale to him, free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property, all persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Albert Building, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Tolav Tenure land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sewree, Jackaria Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24,69 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 1236 (1-2), 1235 (1-2-3) and Street Nos. 164, 183, 183A, 183B, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Collector's Old Nos. 181, 180, 195, 205, 220, 219, New Nos. 14366, a/14384, 14401, 14408, 14421, 14422, 14423, and New Survey Nos. 2,2722, 1/2273, 1/2274, 1/2275, 1/2287, 2,2288, and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East partly by a passage and beyond that by the property of Nagindas Jamnadas Shevaklal, partly by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, partly by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Abdulla and partly by the property of Ahmed Haji Abdulla, on or towards the West partly by the property of Nagindas Jamnadas Shevaklal, partly by the property of Haji Abdul Sattar Haji Omer and partly by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, on or towards the North by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff and partly by the property of the Vendor and beyond that by the Jackaria Bunder Road, Sewree, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9763

GREATER BOMBAY.

DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

A COMPULSORY ADJOURNMENT.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, when consideration was resumed of the Committee's report regarding the question of including additional areas into the limits of the city of Bombay.

Dr. D. B. P. Master, Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia and Dr. Viegas, had given notice of their intention to move propositions protesting against the Government decision, now revoked, of building the Council Hall on the Oval. But in view of the fact that the idea has now been given up, they withdrew their propositions. Dr Master said it was their duty to thank His Excellency the Governor-in-Council for giving up the project in deference to the wishes of the public. It was not unusual for some wrong-headed officials to think that Government suffered in prestige if they withdrew any of their proposals or legislative measures in deference to the wishes of the people. On the contrary, Government gained in prestige by such action. He thought H. E. the Governor had won the esteem, regard and respect of the public. If Government were in need of a site for a Council Hall, he (the speaker) said he could point out the spot in Queen's Road where the Commercial Gymkhana had been located. There were also sites at Cumballa Hill where he thought Government could build a Council Hall. He moved the following proposition:—

"That the Government having been graciously pleased to withdraw their proposal for the building of a Council Hall on the southpart of the Oval, the Corporation think it right to thank H. E. the Governor-in-Council on behalf of the public for this gracious decision."

The President said a previous notice should have been given under the rules and the proposition was therefore out of order. Dr. Master could bring it up on a future occasion after giving notice.

ADDITIONAL AREAS FOR BOMBAY.

Consideration was resumed of the first report of the Committee regarding the question of including additional areas into the limits of the city of Bombay. It was proposed by the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, and seconded by Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, that the report be approved and adopted and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action. To this, an amendment was moved by Dr. M. C. Javle, seconded by Dr. N. H. P. Sukhia, that the report be recorded.

Dr. Sukhia said a number of respectable citizens of Bandra itself had petitioned the Corporation in favour of including Bandra into the limits of Bombay, and yet the Committee had not thought fit to propose the inclusion of Bandra. Not only had the people of Bandra petitioned the Corporation but had previously made representations to Government also, expressing their desire to have Bandra included into the municipal limits of Bombay. He thought that if the Corporation wished to extend at all the boundaries of the city, they should first of all include Bandra into the city's limits and have the extension on the western side of the B. B and C. I. Railway lines rather than in the direction of Koorla and Ghatkopar. He considered the Committee's report unsatisfactory as they had not given their first consideration to this most important question of including Bandra and the neighbouring places into Bombay. The climate of Bandra and Andheri was very salubrious, while the records of the Koorla dispensary showed that 80 to 85 per cent. of the cases treated there were cases of malaria and its complications. He (the speaker) himself had lived at Koorla, and knew of this, and they had also Dr. Kirtikar's opinion that Koorla was a highly malarial place.

NARROW-MINDED GOVT. POLICY.

Proceeding, Dr. Sukhia said the city of Bombay had in the past suffered much on account of the narrow-minded policy of Government in regard to its development. He enquired why Government had allowed the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways to extend their workshops into the heart of the city. By the want of foresight as regarded this, they had made the conditions in the city worse than before. If owners of mills could be induced to remove their mills to Ghatkopar and if the railway workshops were taken away from the heart of the city, a large area in the city itself would be available for residential purposes for about 25 lakhs of people. Then there was the sewage outfall at Worli, which was placed where it ought not to have been placed and on account of which people in several parts of the city had to inhale foul air. He asked the Corporation not to take a leap in the dark by going in for an extension scheme in the direction of unhealthy localities like Koorla and Ghatkopar, but to extend the city's limits in the direction of Bandra and Andheri, which possessed a fine climate. He also asked them to consider it as one of their first duties to make a respectful representation to Government calling upon them to take up for residential purposes, if necessary under the Land Acquisition Act, the land now occupied by the mills and workshops. If they wanted the city's limits to be extended so as to have more land for residential purposes then he would say that the expansion should be in the direction of Bandra and Andheri rather than Koorla and Ghatkopar. He thought the Committee's report should be merely recorded.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy said Dr. Sukhia had said that Government wanted to saddle the Corporation with the cost of developing the industrial area at Koorla and Ghatkopar. He (the speaker) would point out that this cost was to be borne neither by Government nor the Municipality, but by the industrial concerns which would apply for that land. Government had set apart 500 acres of land for industrial purposes and the cost would be recouped from the industrial concerns. As to the rest of the area, the Corporation would have to incur some expenditure, but then the Corporation could not with fairness ask to pocket the additional revenue and not be prepared to share the expenses. He hoped Dr. Sukhia's advice about removing the mills out of Bombay would not be listened to by the millowners. He wondered if Dr. Sukhia knew what a tremendous cost the purchase of mills meant. Concluding Mr. Rahimtulla said this was only an *ad interim* report and the Committee, on a future occasion would go into the question of including Bandra and Andheri into Bombay's limits. He quite agreed with Dr Javle and Dr. Sukhia as to the necessity of developing the land between Bandra and Andheri on the west side of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, but that did not mean that they should not develope the Koorla-Ghatkopar area.

MR. PETIT'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. J. B. Petit opposed the acceptance of the report. The crucial point was whether the carrying out of the suggestion made in the Committee's report was likely to be of benefit to the city of Bombay. He asked whether the Corporation was going to accept the tremendous liability involved in the taking over of this enormous area of land. Were they sure the municipality of Bombay, which had not yet quite satisfactorily carried out its obligatory duties, was in a position to bear the huge capital and recurring expenditure which would have to be incurred on the new area? The Bombay Municipality had done splendidly, but at the same time it must be admitted that on account of want of funds and other reasons it had been unable to satisfy the legitimate requirements of the public and to carry out all the obligatory duties which the Act imposed upon it. There had been constant complaints about the inadequacy of their water supply, the condition of their roads and about many other things. And when all this yet remained to be done for the city proper, they were asked to undertake the huge liabilities in respect of a new and immense area. He thought the Committee, before making the recommendation that it had done, should have enumerated the advantages which they thought the city would derive from this extension, and given figures of the liabilities which the city would have to bear by this extension. He thought no case had been made out for the Committee's report and he asked the Corporation to reject it.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji asked the Corporation not to accept the Committee's recommendation.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy was in favour of adopting the Committee's report. He said was told that a Syndicate was ready to purchase Koorla and the vacant land at Ghatkopar.

NO HEAVY LIABILITIES.

Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas, supporting the Committee's recommendation, said he thought the report made it clear that there was no possibility of such heavy liabilities falling on the Corporation as would make it impossible for them to bear. He asked the Corporation to imagine what the state of things would be if Ghatkopar and Koorla were not brought under the control of the Bombay Municipality. As they knew there was going to take place great industrial development in that area, which would naturally draw to it a large industrial population, what would be the result if the Bombay municipality refused to accept control over the area? Koorla municipality was too poor to give sanitation and other things essential to the comfort and health of the large population that the industrial development would attract to that area, and the result would be a repetition, perhaps in a worse form, of the slum history of Bombay, and the unhealthiness of that area would affect the parts of the city proper which were in the vicinity of it. He was entirely in favour of annexing these areas to the municipal limits of Bombay and would support the Committee's recommendation.

The Corporation at this stage adjourned till Friday.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Corporation met last night to resume consideration of the Committee's report, and the discussion had gone on for about an hour when the electic current failed and the meeting had to be adjourned The following is a report of the debate which took place before the adjournment.

Mr. Bamanbehram was in favour of developing the area on the western side of the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines before Koorla and Ghat Kopar were taken in hand. The development of both these areas might proceed simultaneously but he would prefer Bandra and its neighbourhood being dealt with first. There was no guarantee that the Committee would deal with the question of Bandra. They might or might not, and he, therefore, moved an amendment postponing the further consideration of the report till such time as the Committee had submitted its report regarding the question of including Bandra and Santa Cruz into the limits of Bombay.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, seconding the amendment, dwelt upon the serious situation created by the overcrowding in the city, and suggested that the development of Bandra and Santa Cruz should be taken up side by side with that of Koorla and Ghat Kopar.

Dr. D. B. P. Master was against the Corporation undertaking fresh liabilities when they had not done enough to meet their obligatory duties in the city itself. He opposed the original proposition.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, supporting the adoption of the Committee's recommendation, said there was not much open space left between Bandra and Santa Cruz, and Bandra was as malarious as Koorla if not more so. He was not against developing Bandra and Santa Cruz, but he thought Koorla and Ghat Kopar could be more easily developed and he was therefore in favour of adopting the Committee's recommendation.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand said that of the two areas, the Koorla Ghat Kopar area deserved prior consideration on account of a variety of reasons.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said he could not understand how one could oppose the inclusion of additional areas into the limits of the city once one admitted the necessity of expansion. The second city in the Empire should aspire to a greater Bombay just as the first city had become a greater London.

The lights went out at this stage, and the Corporation adjourned till Monday.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—No sane man can accuse Bombay of indifference, indiscretion or ingratitude, if she does not accord a public welcome to Lord Chelmsford. The Rowlatt Act, The Martial Law in the Punjab, The Indemnity Act, the Sale of Reverse Councils, and the ban against Mr. Horniman are too fresh and poignant in our minds.

However, the visit of a Viceroy is generally associated with the initiation or inauguration of works of public weal, or with a mission of concialition and co-operation with his Majesty's Subjects. Is the Viceroy bringing us some tidings about the Khilafat and the Repressive Acts in India? So far, we find from the programme, that his Excellency is to lunch or dine at the Orient Club, the Willingdon Club and the Byculla Club, and is to visit the Fazulbhai Mills and Sewree Reclamation.

May we hope that his Excellency will not miss this opportunity of interviewing the Presidents of our leading Associations:—the Bombay Presidency Association, the Indian Merchants' Bureau, the Home Rule League, the W. I. Liberal Association, and the Khilafat Committee, and thus obtain first-hand information as to the public feeling in regard to the burning questions of the day, political, economic and Imperial? Without this, the Viceroy's visit will be purely social, and will fail to receive that response, for which he has appealed to the leaders and the people in his closing remarks at the Imperial Council.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Apollo Street,
March 26.

MATHERAN MUNICIPALITY.

We are pleased to see the renomination of Mr. Sorabji L. Panday as a councillor of the Matheran Municipality. He was on the Council for over ten years and is intimately connected with the Hill Station. We are sure he will be welcomed back to his old seat after a couple of years' interval.

MORE REVERSE COUNCILS FOR SALE

A press communique states:—

The Government of India will be prepared to allot Reverse Councils up to £2,000,000 on Wednesday the 31st March 1920. The rate at which these will be sold will be announced in due course.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Moulana Abulkalam Azad after attending the Meerut Conference arrived at Calcutta on the 26th morning.

* * * *

Representatives of the Moslem University Association, Aligarh, have been engaged in discussing with the Hon. Member for Education, the terms of the Bill for incorporating a University at Aligarh. The result is understood to be highly satisfactory.

* * * *

A meeting of the Employers representing the leading European Firms in the Madras City was held on the 24th instant when a resolution supporting the attitude of the employers' group at the Washington Labour Conference declaring emphatically that no employer should be coerced into bargaining collectively with his employees through the agency of a Labour Union who is not one of his employees was passed. The meeting was in favour of the formation of an Employers' Association. A Committee was appointed for framing rules in that connection.

* * * *

The chairman of the Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Karachi, has telegraphed to H. E. the victory conveying the emphatic protest of the Chamber against the proposed system of selling by public tender the licenses for export of rice from Karachi to foreign (Persian and Arabian) ports as being wrong in principle and opposed to the free course of trade. The Chamber has requested his Excellency to direct the continuance of the existing system of allowing established shippers to export rice and in the meantime to order the postponement of the final date for receiving tenders from the 28th instant.

* * * *

Swami Shraddanand wires:—

To meet certain exigencies and to render the programme of the Gurukul anniversary more congenial to the engagements of the eminent persons who have promised to attend, the programme already announced of each day will be shifted to the immediately preceding day and that of the first day to the last, the convocation and appeal coming off on the 4th April instead of the 5th.

Sir Eustace Tennyson D'Eyncourt, Director of Naval Construction, lecturing before the Institute of Naval Architects on the lessons of the war, said the battleship Hood had been reconstructed to withstand several torpedo hits without seriously lessening her speed. America was already following the example set in the case of the Hood. Mr. Archibald Hurd strongly deprecated the view held in the Dominions that the sea power was a thing of the past on account of the development of aircraft. That would mean the sacrifice of the British naval traditions.

BUILDING ON QUICKSAND.

ABSURDITY OF REVERSE BILLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his speech in defence of Reverse Council Bills on the 10th instant the Hon. Mr. Hailey while admitting that people had been applying for these bills on speculation, said: "Other people have sent money Home by way of speculation in the hope that if the agitation for the withdrawal of Reverse Councils is successful, so that Exchange will break to a lower level at which they can retransfer their money at a profit."

Now, although the Reverse Bills have not been discontinued, the Government's own rate has come down to 2s. 6d. and those speculators who were lucky enough to get allotments at 2s. 10d. can to-day retransfer at an enormous profit when the very short period during which their money had had to be locked up is considered.

Is this not sufficient to show Mr. Hailey that their policy of building on the quicksands of the New York London rate has been altogether wrong? If speculators could see these profits, the authorities of the Finance Department both here and in London ought to have seen them too. In fact, unless England is to to go bankrupt, it is as certain as anything in business can possibly be that we shall be going back to 2s. within a measurable time, and speculators see this and will continue to exploit the policy of the Government for the benefit of their own pockets. What I ask is "Is it right for the authorities to allow India's resources to be so exploited? Is it service to this country to allow this exploiting to continue?

The present rate of Reverse Bills of 2s. 6d. is proof that the sterling assets that we sold at 2-10 and 2-8 could have been sold at 2—6 if we had only watched the market and waited for the right time for realisation. Unless Mr. Hailey is convinced of England's bankruptcy in the next few years, he must realise that by waiting a bit longer we can realise full 10 rupees for every pound sterling now held in England. Then why does he allow those pounds to be thrown away at far lower rates?

In the same defence speech Mr. Hailey has tried to defend the losses we are making. He calls them: "The expenditure necessary to earn the advantages which I am convinced this country will gain both in respect of the saving on the Home Charges and in many other ways." Further "If these Reverse Councils are withdrawn there will be little prospect of realising in the future the permanent Exchange gain on which we are counting." This looks plausible enough on the face of it. A clever merchant will frequently pocket a big loss in order to cut out his competitors and ultimately make bigger profits himself. To-day India through its Finance Minister is making big losses, and hopes to recoup itself in after years by bigger profits. Where do these profits come from? If England or America or any other country was made to pay us these profits the argument would hold good, but when these profits merely come from one of India's *own pockets*, the pockets of its producer, the loss from one pocket in order to make it up from another pocket of one's own, therefore becomes not a clever business operation, but the contrary.

Mr. Hailey goes on to defend these Reverse Bills on the ground that if exchange be left unsupported, there will be little prospect of realising in the future the *permanent* gain on which we are counting. Note the word "permanent." As we know the permanent gain is based on the 2s. rate. Coming as it does from the pockets of the producer, it is to my mind a most unjustifiable gain, but even assuming that it is legitimate profit, and that the Government must support the rate to assure them these profits in future years, why do they not support the "permanent" rate on which their calculations are based? Why do they try to support an artificial rate based on the New York-London rate, which they ought to know is not going to be permanent, and which they are themselves obliged to break down from 2-10 to 2-6 in the short space of 6 weeks?

After this proof that England has given in so short a time of its ability to go back towards gold payments, is it not now incumbent on the Government to entirely stop this realisation of our sterling assets at bargain-counter rates?—Yours, etc.

B. F. MADON.

March 26.

RUSSIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

A press note states:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has received from the British Committee of the Russian Red Cross in Great Britain an urgent appeal for funds to help sufferers in Russia.

Gifts in kind can be sent to the Committee's Stores, 167, Waterloo Road, London, mittee's Stores, 167, Waterloo Road, London S. E. 1., and donations to the Honorary Treasurers, Messrs. Baring Bros., 8 Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2., or the Secretary, British Committee of the Russian Red Cross in Great Britain, 35, Albemarle Street, London, W. 1.

A Lahore message says:—A press communique announces an all round increase in the existing scale of travelling allowances with effect from 1st April. The milage is increased by 50 per cent. in all cases excepting those already entitled to first class rates. The daily allowance is increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 and Rs. 7½ in the case of the heads of departments and first class officers while officers of the second and third class are given 50 per cent. increase over the current scale. The Police Head Constables and Sub-Inspectors are sanctioned a flat rate of As. 2 and Rs. 2 per day. The special daily allowance of Re. 1 drawn by Thasildars, Naib Thasildars and Circle Inspectors of Police is increased to Rs. 3.

INDIA'S REAL CONTRIBUTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the "Pioneer" of the 10th March it is pointed out that the excess profits tax which is expected to yield rupees nine crores in the current year was imposed to meet the instalment due this year of the war contribution promised to the Home Government. It is then argued that the non-official members of the Legislative Council having decided that this instalment shall not be paid, the commercial community upon whom the tax was levied have a grievance inasmuch as the tax paid by them for a specific purpose will not be applied to that purpose but will be appropriated for the benefit of the general finance of the State. I beg to point out that although the specific contribution referred to by the "Pioneer" will not be paid the Government of India are actually paying to the Home Government another contribution which is many times larger than the contribution of Rs. nine crores but which according to the complicated financial system of the Government of India is not being perceived by the ordinary public.

The Government of India incurred a huge amount of expenditure on Munitions of War on account of the Home Government which was paid by the latter by means of their sterling Treasury Bills which were held by the Government of India in England, the expenditure actually incurred being defrayed by means of currency notes issued against the Treasury Bills. The expenditure was incurred in India in rupees and the Home Government repaid the amount by their Treasury Bills in sterling, rupees being converted into sterling at one shilling four pence the rupee. This was really no payment of the amount due to India but only an acknowledgement of the Home Government's liability. It was known that sooner or later the amount will have to be remitted to India either in goods or precious metals.

India has always to repay its liabilities to the Home Government by actually laying down the funds in England and the Home Government also has to pay its liabilities in America and other Foreign countries by actually laying down the money in the foreign country in its own currency. India, in the same way had a moral right to claim payment for its large dues in rupees or in sovereigns which were current in India.

Owing to the exigencies of the War, the Home Government was not able to do so. Now that the war is over, the amounts represented by these sterling Treasury Bills are being remitted to the Government of India at a rate of two shillings ten pence or two shillings eight pence by means of Reverse Councils and India is actually getting back in rupees less than half what she spent for the Home Government. Is not this heavy loss amounting to many crores of rupees which India is suffering on account of the supplies which she made to the Home Government to meet the requirements of war a real contribution made by India to the Home Government? Had the Home Government obtained those supplies from some foreign country, would not this loss involved in making the actual payment to the country concerned have fallen on the Home Government?

As the matter is of considerable public interest I have requested the "Pioneer" to publish this article but since that paper has failed to publish, I seek, through the hospitality of your columns, for an exposition of this—

"FINANCIAL JUGGLERY."

"NEW INDIA" SECURITY.

REVISION PETITION DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 25.

The Criminal Revision Petition of Mr. P. K. Telang against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, declining to refund the security of Rs. 10,000 deposited by him for "New India", came for final hearing to-day at the High Court. Mr. Telang's Vakil asked it might be dismissed, which was done.

STRIKE IN "TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 25.

There is again a strike in the "Tribune" office, including compositors, machinemen, clerks, etc. The paper has not consequently come out for the last two days. The men demand an increase in their wages, and also complain of harsh treatment at the hands of one of the local trustees of the paper.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 25.

A Calicut message says:—According to private information received here, Sir Sankaran Nair may avail himself of leave and return to India shortly with Lady Sankaran Nair, whose health has not been quite satisfactory since her arrival in England.

MR. TILAK IN HYDERABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, March 24.

Lokamanya Tilak arrives in Hyderabad (Sind) to-morrow noon and will address on behalf of the City in the evening and leave at midnight for Shikarpur arriving there on the 27th morning. He will go to Sukkur on the 28th and Karachi on the 29th and returning to Hyderabad on the 30th morning. He will leave for Bombay in the afternoon of the same day. The beef market will remain closed to-morrow at the Suggestion of Muslim workers in view of Mr. Tilak's visit

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

KHILAFAT DAY.

EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE'S APPEAL FOR RS. 1 LAKH.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 24.

Friday last, the second Khilafat day was a day of universal *hartal*. All communities joined hands with their Muhammedan fellow-subjects to bring about an absolute *hartal*. Shops in the remotest and out-of-way parts of the city were closed. Not a single tonga could be seen plying for hire. Friday is the famous 'Gujari' day in Ahmedabad when people from the adjoining villages flock near Bhudder to sell away their wares. The 'Gujari' plain in all its vacancy proclaimed to the people the grave solemnity of the occasion. An unusual calm so different from the daily bustle and humdrum of the city-life had come to settle over the scene and everything bespoke that the whole city had gone into deep mourning. Nothing could surpass the day in its quiet. Prophets were not wanting who had come out with their lugubrious predictions for the occasion but the facts belied their fears. Private carriages and motors were occasionally seen passing along the almost deserted roads and the fact that they met with no molestation whatever showed the spirit of the people. All the work had stopped except perhaps that in schools. It is really a pity that the guardians be required to send their wards to schools on days like these. A meeting was held at the Juma Musjid after the Friday prayers at 2 p.m. It numbered some 20,000 souls—Hindus and Muhammadans. After the usual Khilafat resolutions were adopted, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel assured the Muhammadans that the Hindus went whole-heartedly with their Muhammadan brothers in their righteous struggles and that the Hindus would stand by them. Few are the occasions when the populace can voice their feelings so unanimously. Invaluable are the demonstrations organised in so thoroughly a peaceful manner. One feels elated and thankful that he could be a witness to such events.

The Postal Strike.

We had a postal strike in our midst, though of a very short duration. The postmen downed their tools on the 16th instant and resumed work on the 20th. It is now a well-known fact that the rank and file of the public services are left starving on their old pittances, while their fatly-paid superiors have been able to get their scale revised. The Government have been studiously ignoring so long the grievances of their low-paid staff, while they are made to yield to every hue and cry raised by the superior staff. The officers are a well-organised body with powers sufficient to disturb the Simla gods on their thrones on the Olympic heights. The subordinates are an ill-organised mass with hardly a chance of getting their unions recognised who can but pray and look to the masters with expectations likely to remain unfulfilled. Many were the grievances of the Ahmedabad postmen and they were fully represented by the Postal and R. M. S. Association. But the Government proved dilatory. Consequently we had the strike after the month's notice had served out its period. It goes to the credit of the Postal authorities that their efforts to minimise inconvenience to the public were in a way successful. All the postmen are given a rise of Rs. 4 without distinction of grade and this they would continue to draw till their time-scales are finally revised and put into operation.

The Gujarat Kelavani Mandal.

The Gujarat Kelavani Mandal can give a very good account of its activities, short though be its career. Established in 1916 it has greatly helped the cause of popular education with a network of reading-rooms and libraries throughout the province. It manages the schools for the untouchables at Nadiad and Godhra. It has been successful in opening out gymnasia and creating a real love for Indian games and exercise. But with a new constitution it thinks of shouldering more responsibility and has already added some by opening a primary school and taking the management of a high school in Ahmedabad. Now it has the services of some young men at its disposal, they having volunteered to serve the Mandal life-long. But all the work undertaken requires money. An appeal for funds has gone out from the Secretaries of the Mandal. A lakh of rupees is their immediate necessity and to give their beneficent activities a permanent shape they require a great deal more. The charitable public of Gujarat, which is known to extend help to similar institutions elsewhere, will I hope, respond to an appeal for a cause so sacred as education.

Mrs Besant in Gujarat.

The tour programme of Mrs. Besant is out and we expect her soon in our midst. It would fall to the part of the venerable lady to open out the campaign in the wake of new Reforms. Little groundwork is being prepared here for the election. The local leaders have done some work in their recent outings in connection with the Agricultural Associations; but that cannot be said to be sufficient. We had similarly some lectures on the reforms in the city. But the campaign as such is not launched. Perhaps the leaders are waiting for the fixing of the electorate. Though Gujarat may not be the battle-ground for the warring parties, it is always good that all sorts of opinions be placed before the public for acceptance. Mrs. Besant with her later-day attitude to the Congress and Satyagraha movement will hardly be able to command any great influence; however the province will gladly welcome one who has worked for the country and worked so sincerely.

SIMPLEX MILLS.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW AGENTS.

MANY SHAREHOLDERS LEAVE MEETING PROTESTING.

An Extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the Company's Office, Camada Building, Bombay, on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna being voted to the chair in the absence of Sir Shapurji Bharucha, the chairman. At the outset Mr. P. C. Sethna stated that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of appointing Messrs Allen Brothers in place of Messrs. D M. Wadia and Co. He stated that for some time past the Simplex Mills had gone into disrepute before the public A suit was filed against the Directors and Agents in the High Court, and thereafter Mr. D. M. Wadia a member in the Agents' firm, referred his dispute to the arbitration of the Hon Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, and as a result of it, Sir Chimanlal had made an award of Rs. 2,36,000, and the shareholders shall be getting a benefit of that and it would again minimise the loss of the Company The Directors were making all efforts and endeavours to set it right. In the new Agency himself and other Directors, namely, Mr. D. M. Wadia, Gulam Mahmad Ajam and others were interested with Messrs. Allen Brothers. Messrs Allen Brothers were not very much known on this side of India, but they were doing good work at Cawnpore and other places. Last year on the first of April, a Bombay mill, known as the Gold Mohor Mills, was placed in their charge, when its shares were quoted at Rs. 700 and since the said mill came into the hands of Messrs Allen Brothers its shares were quoted at Rs. 3,000. On appointment of Messrs. Allen Brothers the shareholders would have a very bright future. He stated further that several offers were received for the salo of the said undertaking and the highest offer received by them was for Rs. 1,10,00,000. Simultaneously with that, the Directors had received an offer for the transfer of the Agency of the Mills, and the Directors who were personally interested in the Agency also thought that in the interest of the shareholders that was a good offer, and rather than allow the Mills, to be sold, which on the said offer being accepted would have given the shareholders Rs. 1,200, they preferred in the interests of the shareholders not to accept the offer but to transfer the Agency. He argued that the transfer of the Agency was a mere formal thing. Mr. D. M. Wadia, who was the Agent, had admitted other partners and for that no sanction of the shareholders was taken. The firm of Messrs. D. M. Wadia and Co., could have similarly added Messrs. Allan Brothers and no sanction would have been necessary, but to be on the safe side they had thought fit to call this meeting and having the appointment of Messrs. Allen Brothers made by shareholders. He stated that a majority of the shareholders were in favour, but some were against and he would make a particular reference to one shareholder, Mr. W. T. Halai. The said shareholder, a short while ago, had attended a meeting of the Bombay United Mills where he, the chairman, was present, and there the said Mr. Halai intimated that the Mills in question could not be sold but here, in this case he was inconsistent because he wanted to have this Mills sold. He said further that Mr. Halai had issued a circular wherein he had stated that if the Mills had been sold it would have realized to the shareholders Rs. 1,700 or Rs. 1,800. He assured the shareholders that they had to take him for his word rather than Mr. Halai. He further assured the shareholders that there was a bright future before them and they should appoint Messrs. Allen Brothers.

The proposition was duly seconded.

MR. HALAI'S AMENDMENT.

To the proposition, Mr. W. T. Halai moved a substantive amendment that the meeting should stand adjourned for one week, and in the meantime, the Board should give a written notice to the shareholders by post of holding of such meeting. Mr. Halai stated that under the Articles, the Board could give, for formal work, a notice either in papers or by notice. But here this was a matter of sufficient imoprtance, and therefore the notice given in a few papers in one of their corners was not sufficient notice. The worthy chairman had thought fit to make a personal attack against the speaker and had introduced irrelevant matters with regard to the Bombay United Mills, and, therefore, Mr. Halai thought that the Chairman would allow him to explain the position with regard to the Bombay United Mills and the Simplex Mills. First with regard to the Bombay United Mills what Mr. Halai pointed out was that the Mills had, as shown in the Directors' Report, made a net profit of Rs. 36,00,000 in the course of the year and he therefore, thought that the offer for the sale of the Mills for Rs. 1,51,00,000 was inadequate. Further the speaker had placed with the Directors an offer for the purchase of the Bombay United Mills for Rs. 1,61,00,000 and on better terms than those offered by the purchasers for Rs. 1,51,00,000 and had also handed in a cheque for earnest money of the value of Rs. 10,00,000 and was prepared to give on behalf of his purchasers even such larger amount as might be required and was prepared to complete the matter much earlier than the instalment system upon which the Mills were sought to be sold. His said offer, if accepted, would have brought to the shareholders Rs. 166-10-8 more than what would have been received by them by acceptance of the former offer and they would have realised their monies much earlier. He would not prefer to say any thing further on that subject because he was taking legal advice as to the validity of the procedure and action which the Chairman of this meeting had supported in the Bombay United Mills meeting to the detriment of the shareholders.

SIMPLEX MILLS AFFAIRS.

The case of the Simplex Mills was different from that of the Bombay United Mills In the case of the Simplex Mills a balance sheet signed by the Chairman and his other colleagues was placed in their hands, which showed a deficit of Rs. 7,00,000. The balance sheet in question was challenged, and, as a result of it, the Directors themselves got the matter re-audited which showed a deficit of about Rs. 11,00,000. No legal balance sheet had been still filed with the Registrar of Companies, although it was nearly one year. A suit was filed and an award had been made against one of the members of the Agents' firm, but the suit was not only against one of the Agents, but it was against his other partners as also against the Directors. If the Company was making loss they had every right to say that so far the Company having made losses it would not be safe in the interests of the shareholders to allow the Company to go on. Another most important reason was that in the present case the Company had appointed its Agents The Chairman and his colleagues may be thinking that the Agents are the masters, but he (the speaker), thought that where he was an Agent he had thought he was a servant of the shareholders, and, as such, without consulting the shareholders he had absolutely no right whatsoever to force upon his masters, the shareholders, any body and everybody without even consulting them. He was a shareholder in numerous mills and from the reports of such mills received by him he had seen that the Mills were making fabulous profits and paying fat dividends to the shareholders. It had been the Simplex Mills alone about which they had not known anything, and if any body was responsible it was those Directors who had, as they professed, to set matters right. If the Mills were working at a loss there was no reason why they should be allowed to do so at the expense of the shareholders. He had got in his pocket even higher offers than Rs. 1,10,00,000 which was last made to the Directors who wer prepared to give serious consideration even to an offer of Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Continuing, Mr. Halai said on knowing from the Chairman the explanation with regard to the interest of various Directors and as to how the Mills were working he would state his case further before the share holders. The Chairman, however, ruled that Mr. Halai could not speak over again and the Chairman would give a reply afterwards and would not allow Mr. Halai to say thereafter anything more.

With regard to the remarks of the Chairman that on sale for 1,10,00,000 the distributable rate would have been over Rs. 1,200, Mr. Halai pointed out that the Mills in question had a debenture debt of Rs. 10,00,000 and Rs. 11,00,000 were alleged to have been lost. The offer was for Rs. 1,10,00,000. Rs. 2,36,000 were to be paid by Mr. D. M. Wadia, the claim against the Directors was abandoned and he (the speaker) while making an offer was assured by the Directors that the Mill were not working at a loss but were making good profits just like all other Mills in Bombay

"SHAREHOLDERS WOULD GET Rs. 1,800 PER SHARE."

Concluding, Mr. Halai said, then there was a reserve fund. Assuming that the mills had made neither profit nor loss and added to the offer of Rs. 1,10,00,000 the amount to be received from Mr. Wadia namely Rs. 2,36,000 and adding the Reserve Fund (he not having the last report in his hand could not say as to what it was) but assuming that he was to realise Rs. 1,10,00,000 only deducting therefrom Rs. 10,00,000 for Debentufe debt, Rs. 11,00,000 for the Loss, Rs. 300,000 for Expenditure of Sale, and even giving up absolutely the claim against the Directors, by mathematical calculations, without taking any profits into consideration, the distributable share would come to over Rs. 1,500. He therefore wanted to be enlightened by the chairman as to how he had worked out his own figures. If this year's profits, the reserve fund and other assets were added, it would bring over Rs. 1,700 per share and, if as he was advised, a substantial amount was recovered in the suit that was pending against the Directors over their cotton gamble and wrong distribution of dividend the dividend to be given to each shareholders on the mill being sold would come to over Rs. 1,800. He was assured when he made the offer that the Mills were earning about Rs. 1,75,000, per month.

Mr. Narayandas Parshottam in seconding the amendment stated that the affairs of the Simplex Mills were managed most unsatisfactorily, arbitrarily and not in the interest of the shareholders and the shareholders did desire the Mills to be sold.

CHAIRMAN'S EXPLANATION.

The Chairman, in reply, stated that they had taken legal advice and that advice was that Messrs. D. M. Wadia & Co. had a right to transfer. Mr. Halai wanted to see such opinion and said that if the same was produced before the shareholders he for one would be prepared to withdraw his opposition. But the (chairman) stated that the opinion might have been written or oral, and he declined to produce the same asking the shareholders to take him for his word. With regard to the enquiry of Mr. Halai he stated that the other brokers were employed for the purposes of doing speculative forward transactions and with regard to the enquiry as to whether the Mill was working at a profit or loss he assured the shareholders that it was working at a profit and that during the last few days of last month since Messrs. Allen Brothers took charge he had ascertained from Mr. Fraser present there that the Mill had in those few days made a profit of over Rs. 45,000.

The chairman then put the amendment to vote and declared the same lost. 15 voting for and 16. as he stated, against it.

At this stage, Mr. Halai pointed out to the Chairman that some of the shareholders namely Mr. P. G. Singani, Mr. Pandit, Mr. Ratanlal Chothmal and others were not qualified shareholders From the list of shareholders that he had taken from the Agents' Office he had not seen the names of either of those gentlemen, as shareholders on record Mr. Halai and several others demanded a poll and requested the Chairman to appoint scrutineers.

The Chairman declined to appoint scrutineers intimating that he would do the work himself. He took down the names of those in favour and those against and proceeded to count the proxies lodged in the Company's Office and declared the amendment lost.

Mr. Halai pointed out that the way in which the alleged poll was being taken was illegal.

The chairman intimated that he knew better than Mr. Halai did. Thereafter the Chairman proceeded to take votes on the proposition and ultimately declared that the proposition appointing Messrs. Allen Brothers was lost, on show of hands.

Mr. Halai and several others shareholders requested the Chairman to take down the names of those who had voted for and voted against.

REQUEST FOR ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED.

The Chairman intimated that he had already taken down the names.

Mr. Halai and other shareholders demanded a poll, and requested for the appointment of proper scrutineers and for adjourning the meeting. But the Chairman declined to entertain the application for adjournment and stated that he would take the poll himself and as he was counting the proxies Mr. Halai and several other shareholders challenged some of the proxies. In the midst of counting the proxies the Chairman as such scrutineer filled in the blanks in one of the proxies for the proposition and Mr. Halai and other shareholders insisted upon seeing the proxy in question, whereupon Mr. F. E. Dinshaw intimated that it was a proxy from Mr. H. P Stringfellow for 302 votes. Many of the shareholders questioned the right of the chairman scrutineer to fill in blanks in the proxy after it was lodged with the company.

SHAREHOLDERS LEAVE MEETING.

For over an hour this work went on and thereafter the Chairman called for those who were against it. This procedure was pointed out to him as absolutely illegal and high-handed and many of the shareholders left the meeting protesting.

STOCK OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS IN BOMBAY WAREHOUSES.

On the last day of the month.	In 1920.			In 1919.		
	Bales.	Cases.	Totals.	Bales.	Cases.	Totals
Jan.	21,117	4,394	25,511	54,246	9,253	63 502
Feb.	21,728	5,630	27,358	53,851	8,650	62,501
March				52,482	7 857	60,340
April				48,430	7,136	55,566
May				44 369	5 940	50,309
June				36,473	5,144	41,617
July				33,071	4 694	37 765
Aug.				24 190	4,782	28 972
Sept.				35,298	5,482	40,690
Oct.				21,629	4,92[illegible]	[illegible]0,551
Nov.				27,677	3,277	3 0 3
Dec.				23,019	3,175	26,3[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

Mar.-April Sellers	£46
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Mar.-May Nearest Value	£80½
Tone of Linseed:—Steay.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May Buyers	£45
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl. Sellers	£28
Torla Rapeseed:—Mar.-May Sellers	£48

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£114
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£106½
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metal	10½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Jaca C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	74
Do. Do. July Sellers	74
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	75/6
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	76

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April.-May Sellers	2/4 1/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Seller	2/4 1/2
Tone:—Steady.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Mrach, 26.

The advance in New York has continued and the latest cable to hand, i.e., the close of 23rd instant gives the May quotation at 38.70. Liverpool has been steadier, and private news of this market is reaching us much earlier than Reuter's cables. Weather reports from America are unfavourable, and the crop has had a bad start.

Locally operations in connection with "tejimundi" business have had a depressing effect on the market. The highest price of the past week for Fully Good Broach April-May has been Rs. 486 and the lowest to 1 p.m., today Rs. 457. Yesterday the range was from Rs. 469 to Rs. 461, the market closing at Rs. 462. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 461, and at 1 p.m., the rate was Rs. 457. Closing quotations are given below.

Bearish sentiments have ruled the market for some time, and the advance in exchange, heavy receipts, heavy stocks up country, and the low prices fetched for ready Broach, have each, in turn been discounted. A drop of nearly 6d. in Exchange, an advance of over 350 points in New York, and unfavourable crop reports from America, have, however, been overlooked, and passed unnoticed. Prices are now low, in our opinion too low, and it is quite possible that after the "teji-mundi" settlement on 1st prox. we shall shee a sharp reaction. A change of sentiment must, however, set in before there can be any permanent improvement.

The March settlement of Oomras and Bengal passed off quietly yesterday. Broach has been the chief business during the week, and jobbers and bear speculators the principal operators, while Japanese houses have occasional cold as hedges against up country purchases. A few hundred bales of Fully Good Broach July-August, have changed hands at about Rs. 15 over the April-May rate. Good M. G. Southerns May-June are now quoted, and are about Rs. 6 under Broach April May but there is little doing yet

Ready cotton has been easier and prices have declined, but at the decline there has been more enquiry by exporters.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good M.G Broach	April-May	460
Fully Good M. G. Broach	July-Aug.	...
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May	304
"	July	...
Fine Oomras	May	389
"	July	397

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 26th MAR. 1920.

		Rs
Fully Good M.G Bengal	May	304
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	...
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	457
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	389
" " "	July	387

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine	M.G	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	..	332	304	284	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	332	304	284	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	428	409	394	...	"
Central P. No. 1	479	459	414	...	"
M.G. Central No. 2	459	439	404	...	"

RECEIPTS OF COTTON

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 25th March 1920.	Total to date since September 1st.	
		1919 20.	1918-19.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	10 385	268 170	127,141
Central India	11.057	131 085	84 356
Barsee and Nugger	5,118	148,340	68,267
Hyderabad Gaorani	5 946	76 245	61,145
Berar	19 106	332 399	245,640
Central Provinces	5,230	176 189	127,195
Total Oomras	56,851	1,183,447	711,744
Dhollera	7,878	82,242	30702
Broach	17.999	58,111	151 634
Compta and Dharwar	1,135	55,609	51 229
Western-Northerns	1,542	52,668	34 723
Bengals (NW Provinces Rajputana	5,350	163,109	73 514
	4,459	34,824	20 660
Sind-Punjab	16,681	243,506	270,888
Cocanada	Nil	3,132	3 812
Persian	108	1,639	2 039
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	435	29,398	28,794
American	Nil	Nil	Nil
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	120	11,352	9 316
Total	113,058	1,910,114	1,40065.8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 26th. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphs	2 4 3 4
Bank Demand	2 4 13 16
Docs Acceptance 3m	2 5 14
For. Demand	609
American Dollars	237
Hongkong	222½
Shanghai	314½
Japan	103
Singapore	98

Market Steady.

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	150°	at Rs.	11 0	0 per case
White Rose	150°	"	11 0	0 "
Chester	125°	"	10 12	0 "
Monkey	125°	"	9 8	0 "
Monkey Tins	125°	"	8 2	0 2 tins.
Elephant Tins	125°	"	7 15	0 2 "
Elephant Bulk	125°	"	6 3	6 8 Imp. Gals

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Coamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 25th 6 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
	Rs as p.	Rs as p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	80 0 0	8 4 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	80 0 0	8 4 0
" Karachi Bengs	56 0 0	..
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	13 4 0
" " Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	14 4 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 0 0	17 0 0
" Thin	16 0 0	16 4 0
Cotton seed, White 85-15	20 0 0	22 0 0
" Gujar 75-25	104 0 0	..
" Gujar 90-10	98 0 0	..
" Black	93 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	15 8 0	16 0 0
Groundnuts	95 0 0	..
Sowranuts	0 0 0	..
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	50 0 0	12 8 0
Forward,	Rs a p.	
Wheat April-May	8 14 0	
Linseed May	15 13 0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Mrach, 26.

BAR GOLD.

Gold has been very steady with good demand for ready delivery.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 23-4.

EXCHANGE.

The market was fairly firm, but at the close the market was a shade easy. There is an absence of Export Bills in the market.

T. T. on London 2-4 5-8.
D. D. on London 2-4, 3-4.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2-5, 3-4.
D. on France 590 frcs
Credit 3 Msd/a 670 frcs
T. T. on Japan Rs. 103½.
60 Days sight Rs. 95.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 98-8
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 67.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 67.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91—92.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay	7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	7 per cent.
Bank of Madras	8 per cent.

SHARES.

Owing to the near approach or April Settlement fresh transaction on the Stock Exchange have not been on anything like a large scale, business being confined mainly to covering and budlee operations. The course of prices however has been marked by several erratic movements and whilst the values of most of the mill scrips reveal a considerable shrinkage, a few of them chronicle appreciable advances.

Profit-taking has been in marked evidence, and the setback in the quotations of many mill shares is due to the inclination on the part of Bull speculators to cover their transactions and take profits rather than carry their purchases over at the appealling premium now in currency.

With regard to Bombay Dyeings, Centuries, Manockji Petits and other mill shares whose values had been bolstered up by the reported negotiations of the sale of these mills, nothing definite has so far come to light; and from what we hear the chances appear to be against any such sales going through. Tired Bulls have therefore thought fit to let go their holdings with the result that a sharp decline has been experienced in the values of these scrips.

On the other hand the manipulations of certain Bulls have brought the Currimbhoy group this week into considerable prominence; and Pearls, Fazulbhoy and Currimbhoys have been in keen enquiry with a good rise in quotations, some active business being recorded for May Settlement in spite of the heavy primium on the April position.

Barring the Currimbhoy group the tone of the market at the close has been easier. The imminence of the April Settlement may bring out more sellers and may probably occasion a further decline. This eventuating, we would advise buyers to re-enter the market, because, looking to the environing conditions, the market is more likely to advance eventually.

The miscellaneous section continues dull and and uninteresting, with prices tending downards.

The market was weak at the opening but improved and closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2,750; By. Cotton, 1,340; By. Dyeing, 3,880; By. Uniteds 2,300; Century, 1,265; Colaba, 3,130; Coorla, 2,300, N.; Crescent, 680; Currimbhoy, 1,115; David, 1,572-8; Fazulbhoy, 1,770; Finlay, 1,370; Ind. Malwa, 620; Kastoorchand, 2,700; Kohinoor, 3,865; Madhowji, 4,250; New Great, 945; New City, 3,700, xd.; Pearls, 1,360; Shapurji, 405; Simplex, 1,165; Standard 3,300, N.; Swan, 1,450; Swadeshi, 4,400; Andhra Valley, 810; Alcock 1,275; By. Burma, 785; N.; Bt. Burma Petrol. 23; By. Tramway, 980; By. Steam, 525; Bundi, 55-8; Katni ord., 335; Katni defd. 1,725; New India Insur. 37 pr.; Shivrajpur, 37; Tata ord. 182-8; Tata defd. 940; Tata Hydro; 1,165; Scindia Steam 18-8 pr.

MONEY.

Money is in good demand and the deposit rate is 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. for 2 or three months period.

COLOUR MARKET.

March, 26.

Alizarine is one of the most important Dyes and in the course of last four months it has witnessed the greatest fluctuations. Just after the armistice quite contrary to the general expectation it advanced to Rs. three to four thousand per drum owing to the frenzied speculation and the irregular supply from England. The British Alizarine Co. supplied only to consumers at a very low rate like Rs. 1 per lb. but it is well known to all that they could not cope with the demand and those who were in urgent need were compelled to give the topmost prices or do Without it. The situation now is quite changed and serious break-down is formed in the market. The holders of stock are very eager to dispose of their stock but there are no buyers. Merchants do not dare to stock at any low price as the last government communique informs them that a large quantity of German Alizarine is being exported to Bombay. German stuff is in the market and it is quoted between 500 to 600 rupees per cwt, without significant business passing. English Alizarine is steadily going down and to-day it is quoted at about Rs. 1,250 per drum of 480 lbs. It seems there are no prospects of immediate improvement.

As for other Dyes they are steady but no business passing. Congo has changed hands but only in small quantities

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins	Yds	Rs	as	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37½/8	..	17	0	0
" 10000	45× "	..	19	8	0
" No 33000	45× "	..	17	8	0
" 2800	37× "	..	14	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39× "	..	16	8	0
" "Yellow Horse"	43×36	..	..	..	..
No. 2310	44×36½	..	..	..	..
Dewhurst's "BBB"	39× "	..	27	8	0
" "BB"	39× "	..	23	2	0
" Rupee No 5	39× "	..	22	0	0
Bates' No. 12838	41×37½/8	..	..	..	..
Bombay Co's No. 2580	44×36½	..	17	8	0
" No. 1500	39×37½/8	..	16	8	0
" No. 5600	38×37½/8	..	14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37½/8	..	16	0	0
" " 4462	41× "	..	17	8	0
" " 1566	32×37/37½	..	..	..	..
Forbes' 551	38×37½/8	..	..	..	..
Lyon's "Shunker"	39× "	..	17	0	0
Fleming's No. 1906	46×38	..	..	..	..
GREY DRILLS—					
Peppercll "Dragon"	32×40	..	31	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40	..	22	0	0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	29×40	..	25	0	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli's No. 18	45×22	..	10	11	0
" " 18	40×22	..	9	11	0
" " 138	40×22	..	8	11	0
" " 636	44×22	..	9	11	0
GREY MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 1020	30×18	..	2	10	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
Liepman's No. 1560	32×42	..	30	10	0
H.B.T.C. 40060	36×40	..	40	0	0
H.B.T.C. 39,000	..	..	38	0	0
Lyon's 4000	..	..	..	..	..
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40	..	..	..	..
Forbes' K.B. 100	35×40	..	..	..	..
" 151	33×40	..	..	..	..
Fleming's No. 7182	30×20	..	10	2	0
WHITE JACONETS—					
Bombay Co.'s Flower	36×20	..	21	2	0
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 6	41×19	..	10	0	0
" " 60	46×19	..	11	0	0
" " 600	51×19	..	12	0	0
" No. 6600	60×19	..	13	8	0
" No. 88	58×20	..	10	8	0
" No. 1270	27×18	..	5	7	0
" Nos. 50/55/60/40, "45"	50×18	..	..	..	..
" No. 818	39×20	..	11	6	0
" No. 250 (6 lines)	54×20	..	..	..	..
" No. 350 (6 lines)	..	..	16	4	0
" No. 335 (6 lines)	60×20	..	17	0	0
" No. 425 (6 lines)	..	..	18	0	0
" No. 1440	36×20	..	8	10	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	5	0	0
" No. 119	37×18	..	6	12	0
" No. 229	42×18	..	7	0	0
" No. 330	47×18	..	7	12	0
" M/M M M 30," 44," 49	54×18	..	9	1	0
" No. 95	58×20	..	10	2	0
" No. 66999	40×18	..	8	0	0
" No. 86999	..	..	8	8	0
" No. 775	40×18	..	7	8	0
" No. 875	45×18	..	8	0	0
" No. 975	50×18	..	8	8	0
" No. 815	..	..	8	8	0
Graham's "Baloon"	58×20	..	10	8	0
" Nos. 9/99/999/40"45"	50×19	..	..	..	..
" No. 9999	53×18	..	..	..	..
" No. 142	34×18	..	11	0	0
" No. 420	30×18	..	10	0	0
Macdonald's No. 64	58×20	..	..	..	..
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	..	5	8	0
Fleming's No. 8080	..	..	5	8	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—					
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18	..	7	2	0
" Nos. 61/81	..	..	..	..	..
" No. 1900	..	..	10	6	0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38×22	..	10	8	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	23×18	..	7	4	0
" 95950/97970	..	..	..	..	..
" Saraswati"	38×18	..	..	..	..
" "Tippoo" W/WWW	34×18	..	9	6	0
" No. 50000	..	..	10	8	0
" Nos.33340/33350/	..	..	..	..	..
" No. 33360	..	..	11	6	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	28×18	..	..	..	..
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	..	..	6	14	0
" No. 3000 T.B.	38×22	..	10	8	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3506/4510/5520	28×18	..	..	..	..
S. W. & Co's. Nos. 5850/5820 "Motor Car"	28×18	..	6	13	0
Bombay Co.'s ZZ/ZZZZ	26×18	..	6	14	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Docs-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description.		A Stock on 31st Jan 1920.	B* Imports during Feb. 1920.	C Stock on 29th Feb. 1920	D Approximate total deliveries during Feb 1920.	E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stocks on last day of Feb. 1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	9115.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	21,117	7,392	21,728	6,781	+611	53,851	47,298	25,382	37,427	59,154
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	4,394	7,270	5,630	6,034	+1,236	8,650	17,372	34,162	37,294	98,353
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales.	738	277	774	241	+36	1,472	982	659	381	1,003
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	848	1,973	907	1,914	+59	1,362	1,098	1,360	1,020	2,472
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	2,112	2 508	2,628	2,082	+516	21,033	5,342	7,878	8,148	9,660
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	2,201	6,46	2,061	876	—230	3454	2,399	3,261	3,098	2,209
(7) Copper—Braziers	Tons.	185	247	48	376	—139	165	654	1,962	3,270	3,983
(8) Yellow Metal—Braziers	Tons.	330	804	542	592	+212	659	216	692	1,498	2,607

*B. Including imports from Japan as follows:—(1) 416, (2) 273, (3) Nil, (4) 637 (5) 134, (6) 13, (7) Nil, (8) 239.

N.B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom Column C. It should be noted, however, that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures, therefore while working out correctly in the long run, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—

WHAT?

Good reliable oil and water Colours Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers etc., which give stability and add attractiveness.

The Best Reliable House for these is—

KAPADIA BROTHERS

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATES.

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ZARINA

HAIR OILS

Prepared by a special scientific process, so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTISEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff: They form an ideal Brilliantine, without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

ZARINA

REI ROSE HAIR OIL

The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

ZARINA

JASMINE HAIR TONIC

A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the ladies.

ZARINA

WHITE ROSE HAIR OIL

A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

ZARINA

COCOANUT HAIR OIL

Made from selected fruits and purified. Never turns rancid and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

ZARINA

OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIK

The Hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most refined and delicate taste.

ZARINA

CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Canthari vesicatoria and far surpassing like preparations made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret to many a luxuriant growth of hairs [illegible] will convince the most sceptic.

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MADON SONS & Co.

CHEMISTS,

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOM

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of his Excellency the Viceroy, Victoria Terminus, 8-30 a.m.

Address on co-operation by Mr. Otto Rothfield at a meeting at the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, 4 p.m.

Y. W. C. A. public meeting at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) at Y. W. C. A. house. Lady Chelmsford to attend.

SUNDAY, March 28.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. Karapara, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Annual General Meeting of South Indian Club, Ramchandra Mansions, Sandhurst Road, 4-30 p.m.

MONDAY, March 29.

Dinner Party at Government House, 8-30 p.m.

Gathering of Bombay Girl Guides at 5-10 p.m. H. E. Lady Chelmsford to open their recreation ground at Kennedy Sea Face.

SALLE FRANCHISE.

Prof. P. L. Charlier will deliever a lecture at Salle Francaise on 'one Year of Peace to-day at 6-20 p.m.

INDIAN ECONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of this Society a public discussion will be held on the Exchange and Currency Policy of India to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

134 deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Thursday as against 169 on the corresponding day of last year and 148 on that of 1918. 7 attacks and 3 deaths were reported from small-pox and 6 attacks and 8 deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

THE COMMERCIAL CLASS.

The Saraswat Sevak Samaj will conduct from to-morrow the above class and those who desire to join it should register their names with the Secretary of the Samaj, opposite Pundit English School, Borbhat Lane, Girgaum till to-morrow.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

In the Men's Doubles Hordicap Kebble-white and Pender beat Wild and Wilson 11—9—6—1.

PROF. KARVE'S SCHEME OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

Under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj Prof. Karve will explain his scheme of female education at the Servants of India Society, Sandrurst Road, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day.

"NEW REFORMS AND NATIONALISTS."

Under the joint auspices of the District Congress Committee and Indian Home Rule League, Thana Branch, Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona will deliver a public lecture on "New Reforms and the Nationalist Party" at Thana to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

FATAL ACCIDENT.

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu woman, Kashibai, aged 25. The deceased was selling fruit to some people on board the S. S. Vesava and she stretched her hand to receive money from the men and she lost her balance and fell into the sea; her body could not be recovered at the time, but it was found floating in the sea on Thursday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

FIRE ON BOARD A SHIP.

There was a fire on board the Singo Maru, Now lying at No. 1 Shed, Victoria Dock. Fumes were sun in No. 1 hold and an alarm was at once raised aud the Port Trust and Municipal fire engines arrived on the scene soon. The hold was flooded with water and the fire was extinguished in about half an hour. The damage cannot yet be ascertained.

WORKERS' MEETING.

On Sunday last the Hindu New Year's Day a public meeting of millhands was convened by some jobbers employed in the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla at the Saryeshwar temple. Some 500 people were present and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Kelkar, Kanekar, Bhise, Damle, Pednekar and Chilap, the subjects dwelt on by these speakers being mainly education and temperance. An appeal was made to the jobbers and mukadams to induce the half time workers under them to attend the school regularly.

NATIONAL POOR RELIEF EMERGENCY CORPS.

Under the auspices of the above Corps a Magic Lantern Lecture will be delivered by Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, on "Malaria and its prevention" at the following places:—

To-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Municipal Urdu School, Moreland Road, Madanpura Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thakersey will preside.

To-morrow at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Saraswat Hall, "Saraswat Buildings", Gamdevi Mr. F. J. Ginwalla (Solicitor) will preside.

Admission will be free and special accommodation will be reserved for ladies.

PRESS WORKMEN'S MEETING.

A general meeting of the Press workmen's Union was held at 9-30 p.m. at Hirabaug, Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth presiding. It was resolved on reconsideration that the membership fee be fixed at annas four per mensem. It was also resolved to have an office for the association. The President said that the Union was instrumental in helping to settle strikes at four printing presses during the last month. He also requested members to consult the office-bearers of the Union before going on strike with a view to settlement if possible.

Mr. D. K. Sabri, Secretary volunteered to leave his work for furthering the objects of the Association and to increase membership.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 24th instant was 380½.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

The Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court opened yesterday, Mr. Justice Kajiji presiding. There were altogether 11 cases of which six were of forgery one of murder one of kidnapping, one of bigamy one of theft and one of house-breaking by niht. In four of these cases one Horace Evans is charged with the forgery of several cheques.

Cornelius Perreira, pleaded guilty to the charge of cheating and forgery and falsification of accounts. His Lordship reserved sentence.

CHEATING AND FORGERY.

ACCUSED SENTENCED ONE YEAR.

King Emperor.

v/s.

Amrudddali S. Joshi ..... Accused.

The accused in this case was charged with cheating and with committing forgery of valuable securies.

Mr. Binning appeared for the Crown.

Mr. B. S. Pandit instructed by Mr. Balubhai Desai appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that one Ramnath the complainant was employed in the Audit office of the G. I. P. Railway. There was another clerk in the same office named Krishnajee Mule On the 18th of Sept. last the chief clerk went to the complainant with some papers and reported to him that the accused also a clerk in the office had taken Rs. 620 from Mule under the pretence that h would secure him a job in the cash office for Rs 75 a month. The complainant looked through the papers and saw a receipt purporting to have been signed by Mr. P. Wood who was formerly cashier was now an Assistant Auditor in the office. The complainant suspected the receipt to have been forged as he knew Mr. Wood's signoture. The accused on being questioned by the complainant in the presense of Mule admitted that he had taken Rs. 620 from Mule and bought a Gramophone for Rs. 250 out of that. He also admitted having prepared the documents in the name different officers. The accused according to the complainant requested him not to report him saying that he was sorry for what had done and would repay the money if 24 hours were given to him.

The complainant, however, reported the matter to his superiors and Agents directed the complainant to file a complaint.

The defence of the accused was that he had not committed the offence and that Rs. 620 had been received by him as a loan in two sums of Rs. 500 and Rs. 105.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty on both the charges and his Lordship sentence him to 1 years rigorous imprisonment on the 1st charge and 2 years on the second sentences to run concurrently.

GREAT PEARL NECKLACE LOTTERY.

FORTUNES FOR TEN RUPEES.

As has already been announced the time for purchasing tickets in the Great Pearl Necklace Lottery in aid of Children's Welfare has been extended, to permit of the demand from outlying parts of the Presidency being met Some extension of the time was also necessitated by the generosity of donors who have continued to add to the list of extremely valuable list of prizes which will make this particular Lottery unique in Bombay's annals.

It is now certain that there will be more than 35 prizes, ranging downward in value from Rs. 85,000 and Rs. 40,000. The jewels (valued at well over two lakhs) are on view in a window of the Currency Office, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Tickets for the Lottery (price Rs. 10 each) may be purchased during April, and at the beginning of May the Lottery will be drawn by H. E. the Hon. Lady Lloyd, and the list of winners published. Tickets may be obtained from the leading Banks (including the country branches of the Bank of Bombay) and clubs, and from the Children's Welfare Exhibition Office, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, to which all inquiries should be addressed.

Every ticket represents a chance to win a fortune.

LATEST ADDITIONS TO THE PRIZES.

The following is a statement of cash and pearls received by the chairman of the Children's Welfare Pearl Necklace Lottery Sub-Committee since the last list was published on March 20th:—

	Rs.
H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur ...	2,000
H. H. the Chief of Miraj (Junior) ...	200
H. H. the Chief of Ichal Karanji cheque for	400
H. H. the Rao of Cutch cheque for	3,000
H. H. the Chief of Sangli cheque for	1,000
H. H. the Rajah of Akalkot (Deccan) cheque for	250
H. H. the Chief of Phaltan ...	2 pearls.
From the Bhavnagar State cheque for	2,000

CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION WEEK.

The following donations to the Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete are gratefully acknowldged:—

The amount already acknowledged Rs. 129,380; Sir Henry Proctor Rs. 500; Messrs. A. Hyland Ltd., Rs. 400; Mr Jehangier M. Tarachand, Rs. 50; Y. W. C. A. Balgaum Branch, Rs. 100; Messrs. K. K. Joshi (for Educational Section) 101; Victoria Driver No. 207 Rs. 2; D. H. Sopher, Esq., Rs. 100; "Remnant" Rs. 10; C. A. Latif, Esq., (In memory of his wife), Rs. 100; the Proprietor Victoria Cinema, Rs. 128-8; the Proprietor Gaiety Theatre Rs. 300; gr. and total Rs. 131,168-8.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India for £2,000 000 offered for sale on Thursday. the 25th instant.

Total amunt of tenders received Bombay 31,480,000. Elsewhere 24,815,000. Total 56,285,000.

Total amount accepted Bombay 1,123,000, Elsewhere 8,77,000, Total 2,000,000.

NATIONAL WEEK.

APPEAL TO KHILAFAT COMMITTEES.

Mr. Mian Mahomed Chotani, President Central Khilafat Committee of India has issued the following appeal:—

"Fellow countrymen, Mahatma Gandhi has appealed to you in one of the recent issues of the "Young India" to celebrate the anniversary of the Jallianwalla Bagh tragedies on the 6th and 13th of April in a manner worthy of the occasion, by observing fasting and raising funds for the memorial, which is proposed to be raised in honour of the martyrs, both Hindus and Moslems, who by their death convinced the world at large of the solidarity of Indian Nationalism and the brotherhood of the two great communities that inhabit this ancient land of Hind. May I also appeal to my countrymen and especially my brethren in Faith to remember the great tragedy and observe those days in a fitting manner and contribute their mite to the Memorial Fund? I appeal to all the Khilafat Committees in India to raise funds on those days to be sent to the Secretaries Jallianwala Bagh Memorial, Amritsar."

"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY."

BANDMAN'S LAUGHABLE PLAY.

The delights of last evening at the Excelsior Theatre, when the 1920 Bandman Company produced "Lord Richard in the Pantry" were very nearly cut short, for one of those unpleasnt incidents happened, enveloping the theatre in absolute darkness for some considerable time. The lights were eventually restored and the company went along with the good work. There was a very large house again, and it would appear that the new combination have early won popularity. "Lord Richard in the Pantry" was the fourth play produced in seven days.

This piece has been adapted by Messrs. Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare from the story of the same name by "Martin Swayne," a brilliant young author son of the distinguished theologian and literateur, Sir Robertson Nicoll. The dramatisation, both in its situations and especially in its often extravagant form of dialogue comes out largely as a reversion to the type of those two-and three-act farces, which in the latter days, of the Fourth William and the early days of his niece Victoria were poured forth in profusion. In spite of its frequent old-fashionedness, however, (or perhaps because of it), "Lord Richard in the Pantry"—after a somewhat stodgy starte proved to be a most rollicking and rib-tickling affair, causing continuous cachinnation.

Mr. Carl Lawson was exceedingly droll and appeared as a lately demobbed and unknowing heroic soldier lordling, who first of all finds himself suddenly betrothed against his will to a more than usually idiotic "soulful" Society damsel and presently discovers that, owing to the apparent failure of a land-selling company of which he is chairman and the flight of two fradulent directors thereof, he is himself "wanted by the police." He arranges to fly the country, but flies no farther than downstairs in his own house which he has let to a charming widow, and having disguised himself in a tiny pair of whiskerettes, takes on a job as the Family Butler, still further disguised under the alias of Bloggins. Here he becomes the marked-down prey of the amorous cook, and terrible are his sufferings. These are presently still further increased by his discovering that this cook and all her fellow-domestics are "ruined" by losing all their little savings and "perks" in his financial friends' confounded land scheme. Cut to the heart at this discovery, Butler Lord Richard contrives to pawn his own "silver" so as to reimbnrse his fellow-servants secretly. But lo! it turns out to be the plate of his employer the beautiful young widow, who has easily penetrated his false whiskeers and ditto surname and has learned to love him. The police are again on his track—although it has been given out that he perished in a recent fire—and again Fate seems determined to break him. Suddenly, however, all ends happily and with Wedding Bells looming for the Butler and his Bride.

There is sure to be a tremendous "house" to-night for the treatre roared last night and all liked the amusing play.

EASTERN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, LTD.

A correspondent writes:

The Eastern Commercial Corporation, Ltd., is to be run under the agency of Messrs. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy and Co. The latter are doing at present Import business in piece-goods, raw metal, hardware, electrical goods etc., of British make, and now desire to develop this business with goods of other countries as well chiefly France & Germany. Again as the prospectus says "all the Directors of the Company are regular shippers of merchandise and so through their medium the company expects to develop a huge and profitable export trade."

Official and Personal.

The Italian aviators are not leaving Rangoon till Saturday morning.

His Excellency the Viceroy left on Thursday night on the spring tour, departure being private.

General Sir Havelock Hudson, Adjutant-General in India, is proceeding "Home" to join the Army in India Committee and will return to India next autumn.

Lt.-Col. E. A. J. Gidney, President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association is confined to his bed with a severe attack of Influenza, which has developed into Pneumonia. Colonel Gidney took to his bed on Monday last, since when he appears to have been getting worse.

1917—1920!

THE CHANGE.

MRS. BESANT ON HOME RULE.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on "Home Rule and the Road to it" at the Excelsior Theatre on Friday evening, Mr. J. B. Petit presiding.

Mrs. Besant said what was meant by Home Rule, when the Congress took up the question of radical reform, was self-government on colonial lines. While it indicated the goal which the self-governing dominions had now reached it was not very clear as to the way to that goal, and in 1914 the National Congress formulated for the first time in a definite resolution what was wanted. It put it in these words "That in the reconstruction of the Empire after the war, India shall be placed on an equality with the self-governing Dominions." The wording was adopted because just within the preceding months, questions had arisen towards the mother country of the self-governing dominions in relation to the war, in relation to the Empire plunged into war and many matters had arisen in self-governing dominions and they wanted that they should be consulted in declaring a war as to the number of men and amount of money to be contributed by them. So in the Congress of 1914, the whole of the discussion was in their minds. Therefore, a resolution was formulated that when the reconstruction took place, which was then discussed so much in the newspapers India should be raised to the equality of a self-governing dominion. That was the first time when the question was definitely taken up in the Congress. In the Congress of 1915, a suggestion was made of formulating Home Rule League, but it was deferred in deference to the wishes of the leaders of the Congress. In 1917 the Governor of Madras took a keen interest in the question of Home Rule and told his Legislative Council that they put a ideas of Home Rule out of their minds. But then the declaration came that, the ideal of British Government in India was responsible government, and the word of Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy, and finally the report in December 1918.

Coming to the Report she said responsible government meant government responsible to the legislature. Home Rule meant control of legislature for the domestic concerns of the country, and it meant exactly the same thing as the former. Government on Colonial lines, responsible government and Home Rule all meant the the same, the difference was in syllabus. When they wanted something popular, the shorter the word the better. India's gola was to be an equal member of the Empire, or the Commonwealth. Commonwealth had become more popular since the Prince of Wales made use of it. Empire connoted militarism and autocracy, and a Commonwealth under the Crown is a Commonwealth of free nations, looking to the Crown as the symbol of unity, but masters in their own respective households.

MONTFORD SCHEME.

The speaker then went into the details of the scheme and compared the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme with that of the Joint Committee, and referred to the reproaches levelled at her of changing front. She said she was not inclined to ask for time limit now, for Mr. Montagu had said that India could have Home Rule when she was determined to have it. It was not a question of examinations, they could have Home Rule when they had shown by their work that they were fit for it. It depended entirely on the Indian people when they should have Home Rule, and she did not want a limit of time because Indians would have won Home Rule by the time the first Commission came to India. In 1917 Lord Pentland had said that Indians should put the idea of Home Rule out of their minds and Mr. Lloyd George had said in 1920 that England was pledged to give India Home Rule. So much change had taken place between those years. It was perfectly true that her party were perfectly ready to work with the Government's, while they were not ready to work with them a few years ago, because the Government had come round since then. Their ideal had now become a reality.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY WITHOUT ANY FRESH STATUTE.

Discussing the Joint Committee's Report she said it not only gave them what they had asked for, but it also gave them many things which they had not asked for and they could attain provincial autonomy without any fresh statute. Because of the many changes in the Joint Report she could not support the resolution of the Congress in this regard. The inevitable conclusion she had arrived at, the Amritsar Congress, was that no one had read the New Bill at all. Coming to the question of the power of veto which a Governor had, she said that the use of the Royal prerogative showed that it was limited by custom and by tradition. A Governor must have the privilege to override, because he had a royal prerogative. The report said that if he was a sensible man he would carry the council with him; if he was not a sensible man he would have to go away, for India was not a fit place for him. It was in the hands of Indians themselves to make a success of the Reform Scheme. If they could have proper electorates they could have a good government, and she had every hope that the Indian electorates would be able to send the proper men to the Councils. It was not the Reform Act which would make them free, but they could be only free by the exercise of the powers which were in the Reform Act. The resolution passed by the Congress on the Reform Scheme was now practically rejected by the whole country, although in the Congress itself she had only thirty or forty votes on her side. If the people were to obstruct the Bill and make it unworkable, then the Bill being wrecked a better Bill might be obtained—that was what the majority in the Congress said. Some people honestly thought that it was true. She, however, knew this much, that if they wrecked this Bill they would get no Reform Act at all. That question would have to be considered. Against tremendous opposition this Act had been forced through the Parliament, and if the threat of wrecking it was carried out Englishmen, who were practical, would say that Indians did not know anything and that they were not fit for Home Rule. Only by the union of India and England could India rise to her full heights and both the countries march on their onward progress.

Questions were invited at the end of the lecture, Mrs. Besant having spoken for more than 75 minutes, but as nobody came forward, she announced that Saturday week when she would deliver another lecture on "The Uplift of India" she would answer any questions that might be asked. With a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman the proceedings terminated.

THE SUGAR COMMITTEE.

TO ARRIVE BOMBAY ON 2ND APRIL,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, March, 26.

After examining witnesses at the Council Hall during the last three days, the Indian Sugar Committee left Poona to-night for Dixsal en route to Baramati, where the area of salted lands is to be visited. On Sunday the Committee go by motor to Malegaon, to view the site of the proposed Sugar Factory and on Monday take a trip along the Nira Canal from Baramati. On Tuesday the Committee visit Belapur and Kopargaon and reach Nasik on the 1st April. The Sugar Committee will reach Bombay on the 2nd April and begin hearing witnesses at the Secretariat on the 3rd.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March, 26.

The weather has been dry everywhere on the plains and light falls of snow or rain are reported only from Sonamarg, Darjeeling and Shillong. The conditions are disturbed in the United Provinces.

Forecast:—Some dust or thunderstorm in the United Provinces in Bihar.

MADRAS LABOUR STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 24.

In connection with the millhands' strike at the Buckingham and Carnatic mills it will be remembered that a court of enquiry appointed by Government settled the dispute a few weeks ago between the authorities of the mills and the men. One of the decisions of the court of enquiry was that a famine allowance of 4 annas a rupee would be granted to the men with retrospective effect from 1st February last. This was not granted at the last payday, and it is stated that the men were told by the management that the allowances would be granted from 15th March. The millhands then struck work and though numbering about 15,000 they behaved quite orderly. A meeting of the millhands was held in the evening Mr. G. S. Arundale presiding. It was agreed that Mr. Arundale should see the Governor about the matter and if His Excellency could give an assurance that he would consider their grievances the men should resume work at once.

MEN STILL HOLD OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 25.

The Buchingham and Carnatic Mills' strike still continues. Mr. G. F. Paddison, Commissioner of Labour told the men that the Governor held the men were unjustified in resorting to a strike while the interpretation of the point of dispute in the award was still under consideration. He advised the men to resume work immediately as otherwise the Government cannot authorise the Labour Commissioner to intervene in the matter. The Government also thought that in view of the heavy loss entailed on the management of the mill by sudden stoppagge of work, the stipulation insisted upon by the management that 25 per cent of the amount standing to the credit of each employee in the Gratuity Fund should be held as a guarantee of the good faith of the men till 31st December 1920 was fair and ought to be accepted. Mr. G. S. Arundale and Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai advised the men to resume work but to no effect. The men have decided to hold out.

MILL OPERATIVES TO RESUME WORK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 26.

Another largely attended meeting of the strikers of the Buckingham and Carnatic mills was held yesterday evening. Mr. Arundale again advised the men to resume work on the following day but they declined. Mr. Kalyana Sundra Mudaliar then exhorted the men to satisfy H. E. the Governor by implicit obedience to His Excellency's order and also Mr. Arundale who had done so much for them. After heated discussion the men consented to resume work this morning.

Khan Bahadur Mir Mazaruddin, Deputy Postmaster General, Madras, left, Madras on Thursday evening for Hyderabad to take up his new appointment as Postmaster General of the Nizam's Dominions. Mr. Mazaruddin will relieve Mr. Knox Homan, present Postmaster General of Hyderabad on 1st April:

The "C. M. Gazette" understands that Punjab Government has sanctioned the lease of 7500 acres of land to British Cotton Growers Association for a period of 20 years with certain options of renewal.

"CO-OPERATION."

A STUDY.

CONGRESS AND REFORM RULES.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 24.

The following letter has been addressed by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel to Sir William Marris, Reforms Commissioner:—

Dear Sir,

With reference to your D. O. No. 316-F., dated March 18th, 1920, I am to say as follows:—

It had been brought to your notice in open Council by met at the earliest possible opportunity after I received from you the first batch of draft rules that it was not possible during the rather heavy sessions of the Council to prepare and send in suggestions and criticisms within a day or two assigned by you for the purpose. No doubt in concluding your covering letter accompanying each batch of draft-rules you casually mentioned that if the suggestions could not be sent within the time therein assigned they might be sent at any later date if I so desired, realising, I am sure, that it was hardly possible for any member mindful of his other duties connected with the Legislative Council to study the draft-rules, prepare suggestions and send them to you within the short time assigned, It was also clear from your letters that that suggestions and criticisms to be of any use to your for the purposes of your discussion with the Advisory Committee must reach you on or before the appointed day—day which you said in each covering letter you had fixed for the discussion of the particular batch of rules with the Committee. Any suggestions or criticisms sent later could therefore be considered if at all by the Select Committee in England if the Government of India choose to forward them along with the draft rules in consultation with Advisory Committee.

"PERSONAL";

It is a pity you could not see your to give reasonably sufficient time to enable me to send my own views to be placed before the Advisory Committee, let alone time enough to enable me to consult the All-India Congress Committee on the Draft Rules. In fact it was not even open to me to show the draft rules to any outside public as your covering letter stated that they were sent to me for my personal information and you had drawn my special attention that fact by underlying the word "personal". I have not, therefore, been able so far to take the opinion of my colleagues on the All-India Congress Committee in spite of repeated requests from some of them that I should convene an urgent meeting of the Committee and place the draft rules for their consideration.

"GRIEVOUS MISTAKE."

In view of the above mentioned circumstances I am of opinion it is much better that I should send you the considered suggestions and criticisms of the All-India Congress Committee rather than my own as soon as it is made possible by Government to enable me to do so; for after all, it is quite certain that any suggestions and criticisms from whomsoever received hereafter will not be discussed by you with Advisory Committee. In this connection I should like to emphasise one matter of which you, Sir, are already aware. I and my friends particularly the Hon. Messrs. Chanda and Khaparde have, from time to time, raised our protest against the constitution of the Advisory Committee. We feel strongly that the Government of India have made a grievous mistake in not securing on the committee the representation of all Provinces and important interest and in particular in adopting a deliberate policy of keeping the nationalists altogether out of it. You are well aware, Sir, that we made repeated attempts by questions and resolutions to induce Government to accept the co-operation of the Congress in the work connected with the rules and regulations to be framed under the Reforms Act by taking some of us on the Advisory Committee. For reasons best known to themselves the Government of India have steadfastly declined to take us into their confidence. The President of the Congress had, therefore to send a cable to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State requesting his interference. I do not know whether the Secretary of State has so far taken any action on the cable. All I know is that only the other day the Hon. Pundit Malaviya in his speech in support of his resolution regarding Chief Reform Commissioner, pointedly asked Government to say whether they had any communication from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State on the subject matter of the cable referred to, but you, Sir, when you were asked by the President of the Council to reply did not think it worth your while to say one word regarding the question of the Hon'ble Pundit.

While I say this, I am not unmindful of your reply to the Hon. Mr. Khaparde's resolution on the subject that "two qualified representative Indian gentlemen whose position and experience enable them to speak with knowledge have expressed themselves as abundantly satisfied with the anxious care which Government is taking to meet to ascertain and to satisfy non-official opinion; and indeed they went so far as to say the arrangements made by them had exceeded all expectations which they had entertained in the matter." I can only say the two gentlemen whose names I am not told can not be regarded as real friends of Reforms if they have approved of the arrangements of the Government of India in this matter—arrangements which far from promoting the cause of co-operation between the rulers and the ruled is calculated to produce the contrary effect.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, March 27, 1920.

IS IT SELF-DETERMINATION?

"Nor are we fighting to destroy Austria-Hungary or to deprive Turkey of its capital, or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish in race. Outside Europe we believe that the same principle should be applied. . . . While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homeland of the Turkish race, with its capital in Constantinople, the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea being internationalised and neutralised Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine are in our judgment entitled to recognition of their separate national existence."—The Premier's Pledge of January 20, 1918.

"That declaration was specific. It was unqualified, and it was very deliberate. It was made with the consent of all parties in the community. It was not opposed by the Labour Party Executive. There was a great deal of disquietude as to our war aims; there was a feeling among the workers that we were fighting for an aggressive Imperialistic purpose, and it was essential that we should tell the workers the purpose for which we were waging war. There was another reason. The Mohammedan population in India wanted to be reassured. We were making a special effort both here and in India to secure recruits. The effect of the statement in India was that recruiting went up appreciably from that very moment."—The Premier in the Commons, February 26, 1920.

We stated yesterday that the reply of the Premier to the Khilafat Deputation would be read throughout this country with feelings of the keenest disappointment. The Associated Press messages which we publish elsewhere bear ample testimony to this fact. For what after all does the reply of the Premier amount to? Apart from the retention of Constantinople and some portion of Turkish Turkey, the whole of the Turkish Empire is threatened with dismemberment—thus confirming the apprehensions which have continued to lacerate the hearts of Moslems ever since the armistice with Turkey was signed. Reading carefully through the speech of the Premier we cannot help detecting a vein of cynicism which brings into relief the dominance which the pre-war diplomacy still exercises in the counsels of the Allies. In no part of the speech is this more clearly marked than where the Premier, with his characteristic clearness, bases the cession of Thrace and Smyrna to Greece and the dismemberment of the non-Turkish portions of the Turkish Empire on the sacred principles of self-determination. Of this more anon. The Premier seemed very anxious "to get out of the mind of every Moslem throughout the Empire the idea that they (the Allies) were treating Turkey on different principles from those applied towards Christian countries." In order to secure this it was, however, not necessary for the Premier to have gone out of his way to paint the Turk black. So far as the massacres are concerned there can be, as Mr. Mahomed Ali emphasised, no question that Moslems as well as Christians put on record their utter detestation of such conduct and their full sympathy with the sufferers, whether Christians or Moslems. No true Moslem can justify these massacres. What, however, Moslems and every rigtt-thinking man must object to is the condemnation of the Turks without the ascertainment of the truth about the massacres and the responsibility for them. As Mr. Mahomed Ali insisted, if the Turks were to be punished the whole question required impartial investigation by an International Commission on which the All-India Khilafat Conference should be adequately represented. Mr. Lloyd George cannot help admitting that no impartial investigation has yet taken place. Yet, he is ready to condemn the Turkish Government as unfit to govern, because of these massacres and the demand for impartial enquiry he brushes aside on the plea that "the worst massacres of all occurred during the war and there was no one there to investigate." The contention of the Moslems that the Armenians were not the innocent lambs they are made out to be is not given consideration. This is the more amazing when it is remembered that unimpeachable evidence has been forthcoming to depict the other side of the picture. We shall content with one instance only, taken from "The Near East" of January 22, 1919. The journal wrote: "The Armenians murdered thousands of harmless Muslims during the Russian advance on Van (that is, in February-March, 1915, before the rioting against Armenians by the Moslems in the Turkish provinces); and to-day regular troops of the Armenian Republic are murdering unarmed Muslims in the North-East of Anatolin and massacring women and children in the mosques."

The Prime Minister proceeded to refer to the devastation and desolation under the Turkish rule of Asia Minor, once the granary of the Mediterranean and asked whether Islam was really proud of the Turkish dominions? The Turk has not been a very good ruler, but Moslems may well ask whether, with the rival jealousies of European Powers and the wars that he has constantly been made to wage, he was left, to use Mr. Ameer Ali's vivid phraseology, even a dog's chance to improve his administration. But it is not necessary to dilate on the Premier's characteristically rhetorical flourishes which merely obscure the issues. The only relevant issue is that justice must be done to Turkey. The Premier declares that justice Turkish will get. What is this justice? In the recent debate in the Commons, the Premier scored a point against Lord Robert Cecil, in the discussion on the retention of Constantinople, by reminding an amused House that the latter's statistics had changed. What can we say of Mr. Lloyd George himself according to whom statistics can be made to prove anything? In his January pledge he distinctly said that Allies had no aims "to deprive Turkey of its capital, or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race." This pledge, as he confirmed in February last, was made after the most careful deliberation. How is it then that Thrace which was predominantly Turkish in January 1918, has ceased to be so in March 1920? More amazing still is his statement that Smyrna must go to Greece because "after very careful investigation by an impartial Committee it had been found that considerable majority of the population was non-Turkish and the great majority undoubtedly preferred Greek rule to Turkish rule!" Smyrna, the scene of revolting atrocities by Greece, the City in which thousands of Moslems, according to the testimony of *Entente* observers, were mercilessly butchered! As in the case of Armenian massacre we shall content with one instance. Writing from Smyrna on May 21, 1919, a British Officer said: "There are a few purely Greek villages near Smyrna, but the population as a whole is Muslim. Can nothing be done to get a Commission of Inter-Allied Commissioners who know the country sent to report on the population?" According to impartial reports from English and French officers, the Turkish population has been massacred in various districts of Smyrna and many have saved their lives by flight. The truth is that Smyrna is the most populous and prosperous Turkish province and the Turks are there, as everywhere in Anatolia—and in Thrace—the overwhelming majority. But Greece now *occupies* Smyrna—and insists on her "claims" which her Allies must satisfy.

So far as the non-Turkish portions of the Turkish Empire are concerned, Mr. Lloyd George was very emphatic in the assertion that the Allies were determined to see that the principle of self-determination was applied to them. We welcome the assertion. For, if it means anything, if the words are sincerely spoken, it means this that the Arabs, whether in Syria, Hedjaz or Mesopotamia, will have self-determination applied to them, that, in short, the theory of mandates will be discarded. Nothing would accord more with the wishes of Moslems than this consummation. Moslems are not opposed to the national aspirations of the Arabs and, what is more, they have no doubt the latter have no intention of repudiating the Sultan of Turkey as the Khalifa of the Moslem world. As Mr. Mahomed Ali told the Premier, Sharif Husain has officially announced his desire to recognise the Sultan as the Khalifa. All that the obligations of Islamic Law require is that the autonomy of the Arabs should be in harmony with the Khilafat and its claims. This can be achieved, as we have so often emphasised, by the establishment of a federation of self-governing Arab States,—on the lines of the British Commonwealth,—acknowledging the supremacy of the Khalifa of Islam. And it cannot be believed that the Arabs love their independence too much to forget that they are Moslems and have to fulfil the obligations of Islam. If it is contended that the Arabs are anxious for complete independence, the falsity of the contention can easily be proved by giving an opportunity to representatives of Indian Moslems, the Turkish Government and the Arabs to come together and arrive at a common decision. For, though Turkey has been defeated, it cannot be forgotten that the settlement of Turkey vitally affects Islam. We have full confidence that if such an opportunity is given, a reconciliation of differences, if any exist, can easily be arrived at. In view of the Premier's declaration, it is the duty of the Indian public as well as of the Khilafat Conference to demand of the Allies that such an opportunity must immediately be accorded. And Britain, who has pledged her word that the question of the Khilafat is one for Moslems alone to decide, cannot, in honour, refuse the demand—unless she and her Allies have other aims, the aims of settling the Turkish question on the principle of "division of spoils"—that is, in pursuance of "an aggressive Imperialism" sanctioned by secret treaties.

TOO DAMNING FOR NOTICE!

Small sheets often exhibit a pathetic conceit of themselves. A gentleman who, after many vicissitudes, had once settled down as an Anglo-Indian editor had such contempt of native sedition-mongers as he thought them to be, that, on one occasion, he decided to ridicule the National Congress by declining to admit a line about it when it was held in the city of his domicile. The "Advocate of India," not long ago, warmly called upon the Government to occupy the field early with their Hunter Committee Report in order to defeat the objects of the Congress Commission. For those interested in learning the truth, without gloating over indemnified barbarities, there will not be any necessary clash between the findings of the two enquiries. Disappointed at the tardiness of Government, the "Advocate" decided on spurning the Congress Report! There is, we recognise, the advantage of keeping a limited clientele ignorant of the dastardly crimes for which British officials have been proved responsible. The "Times of India" knowing the futility of ignoring ugly facts, notices certain omissions like references to the Ghadr conspiracy and the Afghan war, and gives the soft impeachmen tthat the Report is *ex parte*. It asks "fair-minded people" to await the Report of the Hunter Committee "which had all the facts before it." Let us by all means look forward to the "Hunter Committee," but how on earth can any sane person affect that "it had all the facts before it"? The "Times" cannot be unaware that the Hunter Committee was practically engaged in recording the testimony of officials; that the "cross-examination" it speaks of, was done through leading questions of their own Counsel; that there was no adverse question put by independent Counsel; that it did not record the people's case and rejected it when offered a second time; that its judgment must be *ex parte*. The only inconvenient thing they might have had to treat, consisted in the incriminating statements of officials who bragged, indiscreetly, about the outrages they did. The Committee never elicited evidence on the sufferings of the people and the tortures inflicted on particular individuals; they never knew of the cases of bribery; they never heard of the demand made upon people to perjure themselves for money and the agonising torments which those, who, for conscience sake, had declined to oblige officials, were visited with; they never heard of the heartless fabrications made to enmesh innocent people. Those facts are established in the volume of evidence and the Report, produced by the Congress Committee. They stink in the nostrils of decent people; they are incidents of ruthless oppression. We invite the "Times" to ponder over them without pedantically dismissing them and calling all to do no more than listen to the verdict of a Committee that never heard anything of the anguish of the people. Will it tell us more of terms like "cross-examination," "ex parte," "impartial enquiry" and the like, and after fully understanding them, speak of the superior trustworthiness of the official enquiry and "all the facts," it was able to collect and weigh? And just as it regrets the depravity of Irish people who, in its view, do not denounce crimes, will the "Times" consistently reproach people who knowing at least some of the facts that are incontestable, have taken such a benignant attitude that "not a word of condemnation or regret has been uttered"?

Notes of the Day.

German Crisis Over.

Revolutions are not easy subjects for prophecy and the fear of a monarchist renaissance in Germany has been completely falsified. Dr. Kapp was a non-entity of whom we shall probably never hear again. The unsettlement created by the revolt showed the temper of the German people and the general bent of their political opinion. The rally for the reaction was insignificant and the real crisis came when the extreme wing proved themselves capable of making a quick bid for power in the general excitement. The race is now between the Social Democratic party and the Communists. The Baur-Ebert Government is confident of ultimate victory, but it is not confident of returning to the capital. The Communists are in possession of Essen, and till they are completely routed, the chapter cannot be considered as closed. Workmen on whom the decision seems to have rested, were inclined to support the old Government, but during the period of wavering, they negotiated for fresh terms of agreement which were accepted. The state of siege is over and the new Republic is going to be a under the control of workers who have exacted radical reforms like the nationalisation of coal and potash. A monarchist revival, it is fairly proved, has no chance in Germany and if there is any disturbance, it can tend only towards communism. The Russian revolution, in spite of its early stages of repose, had ugly surprises but we may hope that the better discipline of the German nation will protect them against fatal developments.

A Blunder Rectified.

The decision of the Government of Bombay to bow to public opinion and abandon the idea of encroaching on the Oval for the purposes of the new Council Hall, has given general satisfaction. No question of false prestige has been allowed to come in the way of gracefully retracing a step blunderingly made. But the authorities could have saved themselves all this trouble and the public treasury the cost of the trench digging tions, if they had deemed it proper to ascertain beforehand the views of the public and, in particular, of the Corporat Instead, they proceeded in a arbitrary away and entirely ignored the public, who were vitally concerned in the matter. All is well, however, that ends well. At the same time, we hope the lesson of the incident will not be lost on the individual or individuals who took the decision over the heads of the public. As for a new site for the Council Hall, so many alternative suggestions have been made in the press and in the Council Chamber that it should not be difficult for Govment to find out a suitable site.

Research by Indians.

We are very glad to learn that Dr. J. C. Ghosh, Mr. J. N. Mukherjee and Mr. Shanti Swarupa Bhatnagar, who are at present carrying on researches in Physical Chemistry in the University College, London, have created a very favourable impression on the Professors of that University. At the annual chemical dinner of the University College, held at the Criterion on the 27th February, th chairman, Professor F. G. Donnan, F.R.S., spoke in the following appreciative terms of the work they are doing:—

"I take advantage of this occasion in welcoming in our midst Dr. . . C. Ghosh, Mr. J. N. Mukherjee and Mr. S. S. Bhatnagar. The University College has a tradition of attracting brilliant workers from overseas, and I am glad that tradition is being maintained. Dr. Ghosh, has developed a theory of electrolytic solutions which, as Prof. Walker remarked to me, marks the greatest advance in our knowledge of the subject since the original theory of ionisation was propounded by Arrhenius and I fully agree with Pro. Walker. Mr. Mukherjee is doing excellent work on colloidal suspensions. He is studying the condition of stability of suspensions with great care and is shortly going to read a paper on the subject in the Chemical society. This type of work is absolutely necessary before a complete theory of coagulation can be established. Mr. Bhatnagar is working in the wider field of emulsions. He has very successfully developed a method of determining inversion point of emulsions, and has got many striking results, which will be of considerable importance technically as well as theoretically in the manufacture of margarine, etc. He is at present determining the interfacial tension between mercury and oils and hopes to develop a theory of lubrication from the standpoint of interfacial tension. I could say more about them but they are already beginning to blush."

There is no need to emphasize the fact that Indian students, given adequate facilities, can hold their own in any sphere of original research, as scores of the disciples of Drs. Bose and Ray and other young schoolars in all parts of the country have shown beyond dispute. The researches of the students above-mentioned are in a new direction, of undoubtful industrial potentiality, and the progress of their studies will be watched with keen interest and pride by their countrymen.

SITUATION IN GERMANY

STATE OF SEIGE RAISED.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN WORKES AND GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 26.

BERLIN.—It is officially announced that the state of siege in Berlin and the province of Brandenburg has been raised. The Trade Unionists' and Civil Servants' Associations have issued manifestoes urging immediate resumption of work and declaring that the *coup d'etat* was due to the unnatural Peace of Versailles, which must be radically amended.

The Federation of Labour has issued a statement of the terms of agreement between the workers and the Government parties showing that the latter have accepted most of the demands. The agreement provides *inter alia* that Government appointments shall be made in agreement with the workers' organisations, that suitable industries, for example, coal and potash, shall be socialised, that all disloyal forces shall be disbanded and that they shall be replaced by trustworthy Republicans, especially workers.

GOVERNMENT CONFIDENCE IN PEACEFUL OUTCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 26.

BERLIN.—The Government's afternoon press communiqué expresses firm confidence in a peaceful outcome to the situation which is generally favourable throughout the Empire.

The only points from which fighting is reported are Essen, Remscheid, Duesseldorf and Muehlheim. It is officially stated that the intensified state of the siege has been raised and that the Ministers are returning.

NOSKE AND INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS.

BREAKING DOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 26.

The latest British official reports, received up to yesterday evening, indicate a breaking down of negotiations between the Noske Government and Independent Socialists, in consequence of the latter's demands becoming more severe owing to the further Communist successes in the West The Communists hold Dusseldorf Elberfeld and Settin and also Essen, where the situation is almost one of anarchy. Fighting continues at Leipzig.

EBERT RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 26.

BERLIN.—Ebert and the whole Cabinet have returned.

COMMUNISTS EVACUATE CENTRE.

POSITION IN HALLE BECOMING WORSE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 9 p.m., Mar. 26.

BERLIN.—A telegram from Leipzig states that the Communists have evacuated the centre of the city, but hold the suburbs. The railway traffic has been fully resumed to the Leipzig district. The position in the Halle district has become worse. The officials threaten to strike if a Soviet Republic is proclaimed. The Communists have prevented men willing to work from resuming.

RHINE INDUSTRIAL REGION.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON March 22
Recd. 1 a.m. March 27

Brussels.—The latest information from Aix-la-Chappelle says, that the situation in the Rhine industrial region is unchanged.

Following the sanguinary fighting northward of Meiderich near Duisburg, the supporters of Government retired. The Spartacists declare that their movement is not directed against the armies of occupation. They have requested permission to send their wounded via Ruhrort, which they propose shall be regarded as a neutral zone.

A message from Halle Saxony, says, that the situation is considerably worse. There has been lively fighting between the troops and armed workers and the town is reported to be surrounded by workmen.

STRIKE SITUATION.

LITTLE CHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON March 22.
Recd. 1 a.m. March 27.

Berlin, 22nd.—There is little change in the strike situation in the city. The railway service is running, but the main strike continues. The newspapers did no appear this morning, owing to the printers' strike. Theatres and big restaurants are closed, owing to the insufficiency of electricity. Food is at fabulous prices. The inner city is still like an armed camp, and the police still reckon on attack by the armed Communists. There is little news of the situation in the provinces, but it appears that the situation in the Ruhr region has very much improved.

OCCUPATION OF RUHR VALLEY.

VIOLATES PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 2 a.m. March 27.

Paris, 22nd. The latest French official advices state that the Sparticist army in the Ruhr valley consists of 30,0000 seasoned and well armed troops under the command of Major von Berweld, a relative of Maximilian Harden. A telegram from Stuttgart says, it is officially reported that the troops from Silesia have arrived in the Ruhr district, where fighting with the Red army is expected on the 23rd. It is pointed out that the German occupation of the Ruhr Valley violates the Peace Treaty. It is declared that the French Government will act only after an agreement with the Allies with regard to the necessary measures.

U. S. AND GERMANY.

JOINT RESOLUTION ON RECOGNITION OF RIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 26.

WASHINGTON.—A joint resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives declaring a state of peace under which Germany is required to recognise all the rights which the United States might have had under the Treaty. Should Germany fail to agree, the President will be authorised to prohibit the resumption of trade relations or extension of credits?

GREAT AERIAL ACHIEVEMENT

FROM TOKIO TO SEOUL IN 3 DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 26.

SEOUL, 13.—Three Japantse Army airmen on British machines have succeeded in flying from Tokio to Seoul, with stops at Hiroshima and Taiku. The flight, which occupied three days, is hailed as a great achievement.

"ANARCHY MAY BE FOLLOWED BY AGGRESSION."

"TEMPS'" WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON March 22
Recd. 1 a.m. March 27

Paris.—In the course of a serious warning "Le Temps" declares that all conflicting parties in Germany are about to begin an offensive against the Peace Treaty. It fears that German anarchy may be followed by German aggression. The journal advocates immediate inter-Allied negotiations as regards the effectual disarmament of Germany and invitation to the United States to participate.

ENGLAND TO CAPE TOWN.

FIRST SUCCESSFUL AERIAL FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 26.

The South African aviators, Colonel Van Ryneveld and Major Brand, have arrived at Cape Town thus completing the flight from England. Three machines were successively used.

DOMINION AND IMPERIAL NAVIES.

CONCERTED SCHEME FOR IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., March 26.

MELBOURNE.—Mr. Cook, Minister of the Navy, is pleased with Mr. Long's recent statement in the House on the naval position. He agrees that a conference of the Dominions' representatives is necessary for a concerted scheme of Imperial defence in order to enable the Dominion and Imperial navies to be readily combined when necessary.

AWARDS BY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

FOR JOURNEYS TO ARABIA AND TIBET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 26.

The Geographical Society has awarded the Founder's Medal to Mr. H. S. Philby and the Gill Memorial to Mr. Reginald Farrer for journeys in Arabia and Tibet respectively.

ALLIES AND TURK.

DELAY IN SIGNING TREATY.

WAITING FOR AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 25.
Recd. 1 a.m., March, 27.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith, drawing attention to the foreign policy severely condemned the Government's decision to retain the Turks in Constantinople: but recognised that it was now impracticable to recede from the published decision. He favoured "vaticanisation"' of the Sultan in Constantinople, where he would solely exercise the functions of the Caliph. Mr. Asquith urged that the total reparation claims against the Central Powers should be fixed.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, said it was a matter for European congratulation that the militarist plot of Germany had failed, but it was most difficult to conjecture what would happen now although the situation at present indicated the restoration of order "Vaticanisation" of the Sultan had been considered inadequate. He contended that it would enormously increase the Allied financial responsibility, if they were expected to govern Constantinople. The delay in signing the Turkish Treaty had been dtme to the desire not to proceed pending a possible settlement of political differences in America. He regretted the absence of an offer from America to protect Armenia. We could not police the whole world. It would be unfair to burden the British Empire indefinitely with the cost of policing. He disagreed with Mr. Asquith's suggestion that the British interests in Mesopotamia should be restricted to the zone of Basra. Almost all tribes were anxious that the British Government should remain and our idea was to remain as mandatories over the territory which would include Mosul, in order to assist the Arab Government.

He pointed out that Germany had not taken an advantage of the invitation to make a specific offer as regards reparations, and emphasised the necessity of remembering the justice of the French claims. He felt that the Allies would support fair and reasonable proposals, and discountenanced the suggestion that the reparations work should be handed over to the League of Nations.

AZERBAIJAN AND TURKS.

AGREEMENT REPORT CONTRADICTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 12 Midnight, March 26.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that there is no truth in the report that an agreement has been concluded between Azerbaijan and Turks, or that any negotiations have occurred on the subject. An official denial has already been issued in Tiflis and the Foreign Minister of Azerbaijan has stated that all rumours on the subject are devoid of foundation.

CHOLAK KAMAL.

ONE OF ALLIES' INTERNEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 26.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Those interned by the Allies include Cholak Kamal, who was arrested by a guard composed of Mohammedan Punjabis, who behaved admirably notwithstanding the struggle which occurred on 5th and simultaneous risings in Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow and further whether the Navy has seized arms and ammunition from Germany and whether the German Secret Service is behind the movement.

"THE BHAVISHYA."

A Nationalist Hindu daily devoted to the political, social and economic progress of India will be issued from Allahabad on Rain Navarni, the 23rd of March 1920.

"NOT IN PUBLIC INTEREST"!

A QUESTION REGARDING IRELAND

PREMIER REFUSES ANSWER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 9 p.m., Mar. 26.

In the Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, replying to Mr. Clement Edwards, who asked a question regarding Ireland, regretted that such questions were put down and said it was obviously not in the public interest to answer.

The following is Mr. Edwards' question to which the above telegram refers:—

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Mr. Clemen Edwards has given notice that he will ask in the Commons whether Government has received information of an Irish rising to take place on April

FOR MOSLEM SUFFERERS OF ASIA MINOR.

WOMEN & CHILDREN DYING OF HUNGER.

NEED FOR URGENT HELP.

MR. AMEER ALI'S APPEAL.

Mr. Chhotani writes to us as follows:—

His Highness the Aga Khan writes to me as follows:—

Dear Mr. Chhotani,

I have just got this wire from the Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali. Please have it published all over India and I think some of the money subscribed for propaganda should be wired at once as women and children are dying of hunger.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) AGA KHAN.

The following is a copy of Mr. Ameer Ali's telegram to His Highness:—

"Dire distress,

Moslem Asia Minor, appalling mortality from starvation. Help *farz* (incumbent) wire funds."

AMEER ALI.

Before His Highness had drawn my attention to the above, the Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali had wired and written to me to send forty thousand blankets to Smyrna so that the Moslems whom the Greeks deprived even of their bare clothing could be saved. Arrangements for the despatch of blankets are under preparation, but as yet we have not been able to find capable men to proceed to the spot and distribute the blankets under his own care. To crown all now that His Highness himself has drawn attention to the above, it is but natural that we should expedite the matter. Fortunately I had occasion to talk over this matter personally with His Highness and now we have decided to open fresh subscriptions for the sufferings of unfortunate Syrian Moslems. His Highness has promised to contribute one lakh of francs for this great object and fortunately Mr. Abdullah bin Abdulkadir of Bombay has also promised a donation of ten thousand francs. These with my own humble donation of twenty-five thousand francs make a total of 1,35,000 francs which is a drop in an ocean, when we come to consider the great work of relief of the Moslems of Asia Minor and Smyrna. Believing in the righteousness of our cause and the humane work to be done at Smyrna and Asia Minor I appeal to all the inhabitants of India, be they Moslems, Hindus or Parsis to contribute their quota for the noble and humane cause. Being assured that the cause would appeal to all the lovers of humanity, I have sent the following cable to the Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali, London—

"Aga Khan, myself started fresh fund Asia Minor sufferers sending reliable men independently for disbursement relief."

Subscriptions may be sent to me at Chhotani House, Central Khilafat Office, Bombay.

HORRORS OF JEWISH MASSACRES.

HARROWING DESCRIPTION BY KIEFF RELIEF COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., March 26.

Harrowing description of the Jewish pogroms which took place in South Russia last year are given by the Kieff Relief Committee. They report that over thirty thousand were murdered in the Ukraine of which fifteen thousand deaths are ascribed to Petlura's regulars especially when the troops were compelled to evacuate the territory. Altogether 372 places are registered where pogroms took place and the total number of victims was seventy thousand. Numbers died while wandering about, many were thrown out of express trains and steamers, while others died of starvation. Women were frequently violated before they were slain and cases are cited where fathers were killed in front of their families. Only bayonets were used because of the expensiveness of cartridges. Grenades were thrown into cellars where the Jews were hiding. The tortures practised by the Reds included tearing out beards with specially adapted wire instrument.

BOLSHEVIKS AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

ANOTHER OFFER OF PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 12 Midnight, March 26.

The Bolsheviks have sent a second Note to Czecho-Slovakia, offering peace and declaring that the Economic relations will greatly benefit both the countries. The Czecho-Slovak Government is conferring with the Allies on the subject.

DENIKIN BEING PRESSED BACK.

WILL PERSIA BE EXPOSED TO INVASION?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 2 a.m. March 27.

It is semi-officially stated in South Russia Gen. Denikin's armies are being pressed back against the Caucasus mountains. Probably, the Bolshevists will shortly hold the whole of the Cossack territory, as far as the Caucasus and also control the Caspian and new Caucasian Republic and Persia will be exposed to an invasion.

HOW TO REDUCE HIG PRICES.

PREMIER ON STRENGTHENING PROFITEERING ACT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., March 2

Replying to Major Barnes in the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that high prices could only be remedied by increased production and national economy. He anticipated that the national revenue would balance the national expenditure and the debt would be substantially reduced. There was no short cut to better conditions which could only be achieved by a steadily pursued policy.

The Government was considering the question of strengthening the Profiteering Act. He thought that any attempt rigidly to control the prices would be detrimental and check the recovery of the country from the effects of the war.

GOVT. PURCHASE OF FACTORY STORES.

£5 MILLIONS STERLING INVOLVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 26.

The Government has accepted the offer of a London firm to purchase all its surplus factory consumable stores comprising over thirty thousand different kinds of articles. The price has been fixed provisionally at valuation, but it will ultimately depend on the realised prices on resale. The estimated amount involved is five millions sterling.

PRINCE OF WALES ON TOUR

UNABLE TO REVISIT CANADA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., March 26.

The Renown on the morning of March 21st was abreast of the Azores and was making a prosperous voyage in a splendid weather.

The Prince has received a wireless message from the Duke of Devonshire homeward bound on the Empress of France, expressing the hope on behalf of the Canadian Government and people that the Prince would re-visit Canada on his return.

The Prince replied that he would be unable to come to Canada as he was visiting West Indies.

The Renown is likely to reach the Barbados on March 26th.

WELCOME TO AUSTRALIA.

MR. HUGHES' MESSAGE TO THE PRINCE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., March 26.

MELBOURNE.—Mr. Hughes has sent a message to the Renown, wishing the Prince a pleasant voyage and assuring him of loyal and cordial welcome.

SOCIAL UNREST.

GREAT UNREST.

FALL OF HARA CABINET IMMINENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 9 p.m., Mar. 26.

PEKING, 14.—The "Peking Leader" publishes sensational official telegrams with regard to social unrest in Japan. It appears that soldiers have been involved in the outbreaks, and the downfall of the Hara Cabinet is said to be imminent. It is reported that six Japanese regiments have recently been hastily recalled from Siberia, owing to their imbibing Bolshevist doctrines.

GOVERNMENT LAND AT NAIROBI.

PLEA FOR REMOVAL OF LIMITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 12 Midnight, March 26.

In the Commons to-day, Mr. Bennett asked the Under-Secretary of State for Colonies to give instructions for the removal of limitation against purchase by other than Europeans of sixty plots of Government land at Nairobi on April 7th.

Col. Amery said that his only information was shown to him in a telegram to the East Africa Indian Deputation, now in London. He was not prepared to give directions for the reversal of the Protectorate Government's long-standing policy, until Lord Milner returned.

S. AFRICA.

SMUTS MINISTRY IN OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 9 p.m., Mar. 26.

CAPETOWN.—The Parliament has been opened. Viscount Buxton announced that as a result of the elections the Smuts Ministry would remain in office and submit itself to the judgment of the House. He foreshadowed a notable programme of social reforms.

"GRAND NATIONAL."

PROBABLE STARTERS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 12 Midnight, March 26.

The following are the probable starters for the Grand National with jockeys:—

Posthlyn	Piggott.
Troytown	J. Anthony.
Silver Ring	Dull...r.
Ballyboggan	Braba...n.
Wavertree	Kelly.
Clouree	Blank
Turkey Buzzard	Payne.
Ardonagh	Whitaker
The Boro	H. Brown.
Vermouth	Reardon.
Sergeant Murphy	W. Smith.
Picture Saint	Bennett.
Loch Allen.	Hulme.
All White	Chadwick
Wave Beam	Atlin.
Geraldi	Beasty
Bonnie Charlie	Blair.
General Saxham	Roberts
Lucy Glitter Second	Newey
Irish Dargoon	Blank
Turk Second	Burford.
School Money	Blank
Neurotic	Rees.
Neurotic	Re...es.
Charbury	Walkington.

BETTING.

3/1 a Poeth; 100/15 Troyton; 100/8 Geraldi; 100/7 Sergeant Murphy.

LINCOLNSHIRE BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 2 a.m. March 27.

Lincolnshire betting:—

6/1 Sir Berkeley, 7/1 Bruff Bridge; 8/1 Monteith; 10/1/8 Bioloncello; 18/1 Scatwell Royal Bucks and Paragna; 25/1 Danegelt and Sanitarian; 28/1 Dromio Birds Nest and Cylgar; 33/1 Home Fire.

Scratchings—Damade, Ugly Ducklings and Gipsy Lad.

"SECRET TREATIES" ON TURKEY.

SIGNIFICANT FRENCH DOCUMENT.

ALLIES' AGREEMENT WITH ITALY.

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes two secret and hitherto unpublished documents concerning the Turkish settlement.

The journal writes:—Article 9 of the Secret Treaty of April 26, 1915, which decided Italy's entry into the war, ran as follows:—

France, Great Britain, and Russia admit in principle the fact of Italy's interest in the maintenance of the political balance of power in the Mediterranean and her right, in case of a partition of Turkey, to a share, equal to theirs, in the basin of the Mediterranean—viz., in that part of it which adjoins the province of Adalia, in which Italy has already acquired special rights and interests defined in the Italo-British Convention. The zone which is to be made Italy's property is to be more precisely defined in due course in conformity with the vital interests of France and Great Britain.

On the basis of that article negotiations were subsequently conducted by the Powers concerned, the results of which were embodied in the agreement we publish below.

To the agreement was attached a highly interesting map which also we reproduce.

Though of lesser historical moment, the memorandum of Count Vitalis is nevertheless an important and enlightening document, Being destined solely for inter-departmental use no time has been wasted on the habitual "civilisation" formulae which clothe the instructions to M. Picot. Between them, and by contrast, the two documents provide a telling commentary on the psychology of modern diplomacy.

But perhaps the chief value of the memorandum of Count Vitalis, apart from the specific information it contains, springs from the light it throws upon the intimate tie which still connect foreign, more especially colonial, policy with financial interests.

THE ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

Memorandum on the result of the negotiations between the Governments of France, Great Britain, and Italy at St. Jean de Maurienne and of the subsequent conferences concerning Asia Minor.

Subject to the consent of the Russian Government:

1. The Italian Government gives its assent to the provisions contained in articles 1 and 2 of the Franco-British agreements of May 9 and 16, 1916. On the other part the French and British Governments recognise Italy's rights on an identical basis as to conditions of administration and interest to the green and the (c) zones indicated in the map attached hereto.

2. Italy undertakes to make of Smyrna a free port in so far as the trade of France, her colonies and her protectorates as well as that of the British Empire and its dependencies, is concerned. Italy will enjoy the rights and privileges which France and Great Britain have reciprocally guaranteed each other in the ports of Alexandretta, Haifa, and of Saint Jean d'Acre (Akka) by article 5 of the agreements mentioned heretofore. Mersina shall be a free port with regard to the trade of Italy, her colonies and her protectorates, and there shall be no difference of treatment nor any advantages in port duties which may be refused to Italian ships or goods. Italian goods destined to or coming from the Italian zone shall obtain free transit through Mersina and on the railway crossing the vilayet of Adana. There shall be no difference of treatment, direct or indirect as against Italian goods, on any railway line nor in any port along the Cilician coast and serving the Italian zone at the expense of Italian ships or merchandise.

3. The form of the international administration in the yellow (brown?) zone, which forms the object of article 5 of the said arrangements of May 9 and 16, 1916, shall be decided in agreement with Italy.

4. On her part Italy adheres to the provisions concerning the ports of Haifa and Akka contained in article 4 of the same agreements.

5. Italy adheres, in so far as the green and (c) zones are concerned, to the two paragraphs of article 8 of the Anglo-French agreements referring to the Customs system to be maintained in the blue and red zones, as well as in the zones (a) and (b).

6. It is understood that the interests possessed by each Power in the zones falling to the lot of the other Powers shall be scrupulously respected, but that the Powers concerned in such interests shall not make use of them for political action.

7. The provisions contained in articles 10, 11, and 12 of the Anglo-French agreements concerning the Arabian Peninsula and the Red Sea are considered as equally applicable to Italy as if that Power were named in those articles together with France and Great Britain as one of the contracting parties.

8. It is understood that, in case it should not be possible at the conclusion of the war to secure to one or more of the said Powers the whole of the advantages contemplated in the agreements concluded by the Allied Powers concerning the allotment to each of them of a portion of the Ottoman Empire, the maintenance of the Mediterranean equilibrium shall be fairly taken into consideration, in conformity with article 9 of the Pact of London of April 26, 1915, in any change or arrangement affecting the provinces of the Ottoman Empire as a consequence of the war.

9. It is understood that the present memorandum shall be communicated to the Russian Government in order to enable it to express its opinion.

A FRENCH MEMORANDUM.

CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION.

Memorandum submitted to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs by Count Vitalis, Director of the Department of Public Works and Railways, on the claims for compensation to be eventually put forward by French undertakings in Turkey in the agreements concerning Asia Minor.

April 10, 1917.

The effects of the disturbance which is shaking the world seem destined to become evident in the Ottoman countries before the conclusion of the war in Europe.

In the agreement already concluded with Russia and England, the French Governments, as far as it is known, has obtained a zone of effective influence which divides Syria at about the level of Jerusalem, includes Mosul, reaches Sivas, and contains the plain of Adana. It has thereby reserved to itself, in an adequate form, an important field of action in the collapse of the Ottoman Empire.

The French Government has completed this arrangement by obtaining the maintenance of a reduced Asiatic Turkey, where its influence, freed of the continual struggle with the Central Empires can secure for it the position to which it is entitled in the East.

It is hardly necessary to emphasise the extent of these rights, springing from the considerable effort and capital which France has always devoted to the economic development of the Ottoman Empire. But one must nevertheless emphasise that it was France which almost alone, and quite apart from the institutions with a purpose of their own, the owners of concessions and the special concerns, has had the generosity to support the general economic system of the Ottoman State, to supply the major part of the public funds; and that she derives therefrom a moral, commercial and financial mortgage to which no other Power, especially if one excludes those of Central Europe, could lay claim.

Without presuming to judge the territorial divisions and the political formulae adopted or to be adopted by our Government, the leaders of the groups which have acquired concessions in Asia Minor, have established there enterprises of lasting activity, and which since forty years have co-operated with Turkey, whither they took their own savings and those of their supporters, believe it their duty to draw attention to a few points of special importance:

In the negotiations with the British Government the contact of the French zone with the Persian frontier has no doubt not been overlooked. English ambitions northward of Bagdad do not appear at first sight exaggerated. But it were a matter to be regretted should they exclude the possibility of French solutions from the Mediterranean Sea to Persia, be it along the old line of Bagdad or along some other line. In other words, French possibilities towards the passes of Sadije and Khanikin and the valley of Diala should not be obstructed. Which would be only fair, in view of the partition of Persia between Russia, in the north, and England, in the south.

Clearly a sacrifice is necessary in Syria, which the English are in fact conquering with the co-operation of a small French contingent. A division of the Hedjas line towards Maan, the projected junction of the Syrian railways with the Jaffa Jerusalem (French) and the Egyptian lines, the port of Jaffa studied by the Society lines, Ottoman Ports—all these must be brought to the attention of our Government, with the remark that these works are mentioned only to indicate typical suggestions and arguments for discussion.

However great the anxiety to avoid all political discussion, one must point out here how great an error it would be to abstain from military operations in Syria.

Arab sentiment, which will be one of the key-notes of French action in these transformed regions, will not be much impressed by the presence of the small contingent the existence of which among the English troops has already been mentioned.

The position of France in Syria may remain greatly impaired after the end of hostilities if an expedition, adequate and independent, were not to assert the reality of the support given by France to the century-long aspirations entertained by those peoples.

This step, indispensable to our prestige, while not capable of preventing the massacres and sufferings which have already taken place, will only require a small military effort, about 20,000 men, who could be taken from a region from where they might be withdrawn without inconvenience; and the disposition of he populations already supported by France (Ansarie, etc.,), their effective assistance in preparation of a landing at Tripoli in Syria, together with the impossibility for the Turks to gather any serious forces at that point, are such as to entitle one to say that they form a complex of circumstances favourable to that vital intervention.

In the general negotiations with the Russian Government one has reason to believe that our Government has secured the respect of our established rights and of the existing undertakings belonging to our fellow-countrymen.

But it is necessary to require that our diplomacy shall not give way on the question of the Sivas outlet at Samsun, the safeguarding of the mines at Heraclea and Akdagh, and the maintenance of the access to the Sea of Marmora at Panderma.

One should seriously consider the compensations due for the lines parallel to the Black Sea, eastwards of that outlet towards Erzerum and westwards towards Yozgad and Bolou, should their cession to the Russians be unavoidable; but we shall return to this important question in discussing further on our attitude concerning compensation at the expense of the enemy Central Empires.

THE ITALIAN CLAIMS.

In the negotiations with the Italian Government, a question of the hour, it appears imperative to safeguard the French interests accumulated at Smyrna.

Enlightened French opinion would admit with difficulty that, the felony of the Greek Government having put an end to the claims it might have raised, the Italians should conquer without any military effort, by invoking certain undertakings established in the last few years, a province whose ports (Smyrna and Panderma), railways the hospital and other philanthropic institutions, the schools, and education in general, are French, and, as far as the railways of the Aidin region are concerned, English. What will be the fate of these works in a country subjected to a foreign and naturally egoistic Power?

Since Asiatic Turkey will be hedged in on the north by the borders of the Black Sea and the Straits, which will come under Russian domination, the lack of that outlet to the Mediterranean would place it in such a situation as to entitle one to ask what will become of it before long.

That one should establish an Italian sphere round Adalia is a measure the justification of which shall not be discussed here. But Smyrna could not possibly be included in that sphere, and its delineation should not encroach upon the railway from Bagdad to Koniah, nor upon its hinterland constituted by the irrigations of the plain of the same name.

For as a result of the war, and notwithstanding war indemnities, enormities, enormous needs will accrue to France, and she must think of the reconstruction of her savings which should make possilbe taxation.

Though restitution will obviously make good the fantastic confiscations carried out pell-mell by the Young Turk Government at the suggestion of Germany, in what state will factories, buildings, railways, ports, etc., be found, and how shall these damages and the enormous losses suffered by private capital through its being deprived of the lawful enjoyment of its creations be recovered

QUESTIONS OF COMPENSATIONS.

The French Government will certainly not desire to do less for its nationals than the Allied Governments are doing for theirs. One instance will suffice to make clear to it what is being prepared in these friendly countries.

At the general meeting of the Aidin Railways Company, which took place a few days ago in London, the Board of Directors reported that a list of claims, exceeding at the end of the last financial year twenty-five million francs, had been submitted to the Foreign Office (by whom it was favourably received, if not actually prompted). They indicated that the Company had proposed to the English Government that it should secure for her as a supplementary compensation the whole or part of the German railway concession in Asia Minor, the expropriaton of which would, of course, have to be included in the provisions of the European Treaty of Peace.

One cannot but be struck by the fact that on both sides of the Channel the same point of view has asserted itself concerning compensations to be obtained from enemy rights.

But one should think that if one considers the relative importance of the Aidin Railway and the fact that a large portion of the Bagdad line, constructed or conceded in Mesopotamia, falls to the share of England, France, who already possesses effective rights of partnership in the Bagdad line, who has to think of very important compensations for the losses which she will suffer as a consequence of the division of Asiatic Turkey between the Allies—France has more than anyone else the right to think of herself. This, at least in so far as concerns the railways of Anatolia and of Bagdad situated in territories remaining Turkish or in her sphere of influence, and since, to speak only of railways, she has to ensure the fate of the Black Sea companies, of the line Smyrna-Casaba and continuation, of the Syrian system, constructed or conceded, of the railway Jaffa-Jerusalem, and of the light railways of Lebanon.

PARTITION OF ASIA MINOR.

The above is a reproduction, on general lines, of the original map attached to the Anglo-French-Italian Agreement concerning the partition of Asia-Minor. It exhibits, it will be seen, the zones and spheres of interest which were to fall to the various Powers. The references in the text of the treaty (which appears in another column) are to be interpreted as follows:—The green zone is the Italian, the red is British, the blue is French, and the brown is international.

The enclave round Akka and Haifa apparently covers territory which, together with these two ports, was to fall to the share of Great Britain. "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN"

"HOPELESSLY UNRESPONSIVE."

CALCUTTA PRESS ON PREMIER'S REPLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 26.

In noticing the reception of the Indian Khalifat Deputation by the Premier, the "Englishman" admires the sober attitude of the deputationists. It is quite clear from what the Prime Minister has said that the Deputation had not succeeded in inducing him to change his views. They wanted justice for Turkey. Justice she would get. Government had largely deferred to the wishes of the Indian Mahomedans for the retention of the seat of Sultanate at Constantinople. As for other territories, the Indian Moslems can do nothing, but bow to the decree of fate.

"STATESMAN'S" ADVICE TO MOSLEMS.

The "Statesman" says:—It is known to every educated man that so far as England is concerned, the agitation against Turkish misrule never took a religious colour. The question has never been one of religion, but one of humanity, a protest against cruelty and oppression. That being so, it is unfortunate the Mahomedans of India should have been represented by some of their so-called leaders as partisans of the Turks. The agitation has brought little credit to Islam in India and in the interests of the fair name of the Mahomedan community in this country. It is eminently desirable that the political campaign marked as a religious movement, should be brought to a close. The prosperity of the Moslems under British rule is assured if they devote themselves to the work of advancing their own community.

SUBMIT TO PREMIER'S DECISION.

The "Indian Daily News" says in view of the international intricacies, the Indian Moslems have no other alternative than to submit to the Premier's decision with the characteristic resignation of their race. Any violent outburst of wounded feeling will be detrimental to their best interests.

STORE OF STATESMANSHIP EXHAUSTED?

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" hopes the store of statesmanship has not yet gone bankrupt as not to realise the gravity of the situation that might be created in the Moslem world if Turkey were crippled. The Premier's pronouncement comes, says the paper, as a heavy load on our mind and the carrying out of the decision will bring about sulky discontent.

CREATING CHRONIC DISCONTENT.

The "Bengalee" thinks the Premier's reply will not be helpful in calming the situation or placating Mahomedan sentiments. To parcel Turkish territories among the Allies would create conditions which mean chronic unrest.

The paper questions the Premier's statement that in Thrace the Mahomedan population is in a considerable minority.

The "Indian Mirror" says the Prime Minister has turned the tables completely upon the members of the Deputation.

The "Bharatmitra" says the Premier's statement is hopelessly unresponsive.

CONSTERNATION INCREASED HUNDREDFOLD.

Mr. Fazlul Huq, Mr. Erfan Ali and other Moslem leaders, interviewed, made a joint statement saying the Premier's reply is not only disappointing, but provoking and had increased consternation a hundredfold. No Moslem can believe for one moment, in British protestations of friendship. The leaders do not feel that in the circumstances they will have control over their followers any longer.

"THE ENGLISHMAN" ON KHILAFAT AGITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 25.

Writing on the Turkish question a correspondent states in "The Englishman" that Enver Pasha being aware that his little kingdom would come to an end turned to the Bolsheviks for help against the Turkish Nationalists and having failed went to Berlin as a fugitive and conspirator and was offered the Sultanate of Turkey.

The paper asks why the Government kept the German monarchist and Bolshevik plots a secret and thereby permitted Khilafat agitation in India to go to such lengths. The masses in India, it says, are ignorant of what is going on in Turkey and it would be better to place all the facts before them in such a way that there can be no excuse for summoning meetings and making provocative speeches. The paper suggests that the Government should make a statement and give it wide publicity through newspapers and leaflets in all the vernaculars.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Mar. 25.—In the Commons, Viscount Curzon drew attention to the French Government's purchase of patents of gun with a range of 100 to 150 miles.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the War Office was in close touch with the French authorities on the subject and experiments were proceeding.

In the Divorce Court to-day Duchess of Marlborough was granted decree of restitution of conjugal rights.

London, March 21.—The coal owners have agreed that between March 24th and August 31st the price of bunker coal for outward bound vessels shall be 75 shillings at the South Wales and Tyne ports and 79½ at the Scottish ports. The present prices range from 119 to 115. The reduction involves twenty-four millions sterling annually.

London March 22.—Ottawa.—The "Ottawa Journal" states that Mr. Ballantyne, the Minister of Marine, has ordered demobilisation of the Canadian naval forces, except for 500 men belonging to the Naval College. The reasons for the step are not known. The naval dockyards at Esquimalt and Halifax are being dismantled and organisations there will be disbanded. The cruisers Niobe and Rainbow will be sold.

Mr. Davis, the American Ambassador to London, has telegraphed to the Chairman of the West Virginia State Democrat Committee, thanking him for the endorsement of his nomination as a Democrat candidate for the Presidency. He remarked that it was a call to duty, which no man could refuse but added that he was not seeking nomination nor cherishing higher ambition than performing the duties of his present position.

Rome:—Speaking in the Chamber, Signor Nitti declared that Europe would only regain its equilibrium by putting Germany and Russia on their feet again. He urged that sympathy and clemency should be shown to the vanquished. Undoubtedly, the vanquished must bear the material consequences of war, but they should discharge their obligations by progress, not by improvement.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 12 A.M. AT BELAPUR.

The intending purchasers of prows, salt, gunny bags and furniture, etc., will be conveyed to Belapur and Shewa and brought back by the steam launch "Jaina", which will start from the Prince's Dock Master's bungalow at 9 a.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, the 27th and 28th instant, respectively.

Auction Sale of the Insolvents' Prows, Boats, Gunny Bags and a Large Quantity of Salt and Articles, Concerning the Salt Pans, Lying and Being at Belapur and Shewa and also one Prow Lying and Being at Chany Bunder at Thana.

Under instructions from Kenneth Mc d. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents, Kharshedji Dadabhoy Khan-Saheb and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the following goods on the days, times and places mentioned as below:—

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, at 12 a.m. (S. T.), at "Krishna" Agar at Belapur, the following:—

A large quantity of salt, gunny bags, prows, boats and other articles concerning the salt pans, such as sieves, baskets, dealwood boxes, mehta boxes, chairs, country cots, camp table, cupboards, safe, table, etc., and also one prow lying at Chany Bunder at Thana.

On SUNDAY, the 28th March, 1920, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), at "Ramshanker" Agar at Shewa near Uran, the following:—

A large quantity of salt, gunny bags, prows, boats and other articles concerning the salt pans, such as wooden cot, chairs, stools, bench, cupboard, dealwood boxes, bullock carts, big scale, weights, sieves, copper pots, bullocks, shovels, straw, etc.

N.B.—The intending purchasers are requested to go to the aforesaid respective places for inspection, where the prows, boats, gunny bags, salt, etc., are lying before the sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 29th 22nd day of March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

32 card boxes of cube chocolates.
21 cases chocolates each containing 12 tins of 5 lbs. each.
1 case chocolates containing 9 tins of 5 lbs. each.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI. Kemp Esqr., the Actinv Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effect of Balkrishna Narayen and another, traders as Gadgil Sanant & Co., Insolvents:—1 Chubbes safe.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Acting Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons:—

Re:—The late Mr. Hugh Stewart:

Tin trunk, wearing apparels, opera glasses time piece, milk jug, books, sundries, etc.

Re:—The late Bai Gangabai alias Fatoobai:

Gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparels, pictures, wooden cots, mattresses, chairs, tables, etc.

Re:—The late Mr. R. Brock:—

Wearing apparels, boots and shoes, kit bag, tin trunk, sundries etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyrad victoria and horse.
Secondhand bicycles.

The property of a European gentleman:—

2 handsome English-made landeaulettes (specially consigned to order).

AUCTION SALE OF "BRISCO" AND "BELSIZE" MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following motor cars:—

One 15/16 H P "Brisco" motor car four-cylinder, six-seated in running order (complete).

One 30 H P "Belsize" motor car four-cylinder, landeaulette body, very little used, Bosch magnetto, zenith carborator.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of immoveable property situate at Parel, Bhoiwada Road, that was advertised to take place this day under instructions of Messrs. N. Peerozshaw and D. J. Muntri, Special Commissioners in High Court Suit No. 72 of 1919 is POSTPONED.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 1022 of 1910.

Laljee Shivjee and another ..... Plaintiff.
v.
Balkrishna Harischandra & other ... Defendants

The sale of immoveable property in the above matter known as "Sonbhat Oart" at the village of Juhu near Andheri that was advertised to take place to-morrow, Sunday, the 28th instant is POSTPONED.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 27th March, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND 30 ASSORTED SWORDS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, household furniture including rich silk lined drawing room suites, sweet-toned cottage piano by Gerard Adam, typewriting machines, iron and wooden cots, marble top tables, leather case, large sliding door cupboards, office writing tables and chairs, cane easy chairs, revolving book cases and teak and blackwood leather lined chairs, etc., etc.

By order of Messrs. L. H. Blomen Stock and Co.:—

30 Assorted Swords.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, TO-DAY, SATURDAY the 27th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following household furniture and jewellery.

By order of the parties concerned:—

Household furniture such as drawing room cabinets, suites, almirahs, sofas, dining tables and chairs, office writing tables, iron cots gramophones, teapoys, typewriters, etc., etc.

Jewellery such as diamond koodas, earrings, bracelets, rose rings, diamonds and ruby, pearl and emerald rose rings, pearls mallas, necklaces, bangles, koodas, ear-rings, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS OF THE FORD MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. RICHARD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at consignment just arrived, of 10 (ten) Ford 5-seater Touring Motor Cars, in lot of one standard Ford delivery.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

RICHARD & Co.

Bombay, 27th March, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 28TH MARCH, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 28th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Janjira Chambers," Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable made to order household furniture comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, tapestry drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, writing tables, rich table ornaments, carpets, pictures, iron bedsteads, handsome almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, hatstands, sofas, aluminum utensils, etc.

The property of C. M. Henson Esq., Deputy Secretary Bombay Port Trust and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc., etc.

On account of the concerned:—

3 cases Cadbury's assorted chocolates.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 English built rubber-tyred bicycle wheels landaulette in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

The property of a gentleman going up-country.

1 20 H.-P. cylinder 5 seater Overland motor car with American megneto and carburator nearly new.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On THURDSDAY the 1st April next at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Centuary Mill compound, Parel on account of the Insurance Companies concerned.

373 bales Full Pressed Bales of Kumpta cotton.
64 bales yarn Gotarla, both slightly burnt.
1 lot first picking.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ROVING AND SLUVING BOBBINS.

Under instructions from Messrs G. Otaki and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. Mohanlal Virjibhai and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will This day SATURDAY the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

G. O. 082 and Co.—1—8—8 cases each containing 8 gross per s.s. "Kusato Maru" Roving Bobbins size 6" by 1 3/8" 9/16".

G. O. 082 and Co.—10—15—6 cases each containing 8 gross per s.s. "Tensho Maru," size as above.

G. O. 028 and Co.—9—1 case 8 gross per s.s. "Tensho Maru" size as above.

G. O. B. and Co.—1—5—5 cases each containing 8 gross sluving bobbins No. 1 per s.s. "Tensho Maru" size 10½" by 1 5/8" by 3".

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March 1920.

To buy or not to buy— that is the question!

Dott's Patent **HOME PRINTER** In English

A KEY TO PRINTING
FOR PRIVATE & COMMERCIAL USE

It has specially been invented to printing of Job Works. It contains lead types that are generally used in printing, teak-wood Press fitted with Iron Handle, all sorts of accessories for printing and the direction for use. In fact it is a complete printing Press in miniature. No printing experience is required. The direction will clearly show you the real path for printing. Do patronise it and print anything you like as it is a HOME INDUSTRY.

No.	Size of Press.	Types.	Price
1	12x10 in. Demy Qt. Size	1100	Rs. 25
2	9x6 in Letter Size	1000	Rs. 15
3	7x4 in. Post Card Size	1000	Rs. 10
4	6x3 in. Visiting Card Size	500	Rs. 6

N.B.—½ of the Value must accompany the order as an advance.

Trial orders are always welcomed by

N. N. PAUL & CO.
No. 4, Peary Doss Lane. P. O. Bandon Sq CALCUTTA

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

To-Day & To-morrow at 3 4-30, 6-30. 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Our Grand Prize Shows at 3, 4-30 & 6-30 p. m.

Harold Lockwood

IN

"The Great Romance"

Distributed by

METRO Pictures Corporation.

What would you give up for the girl you love?

Brother against brother for power and the love of a woman.

SEE

Harold Lockwood

IN

"The Great Romance"

You

who are a person of Culture—YOU, who are refind in taste—must be aware of the fact that

VICTOR HUGO

ranks as a towering figure-head in French Literature, and his Masterpiece work

"LES MISERABLES"

classes as the best high-mark standard Production of his wonderful imagination.

Read again what the greatest authority, the "Encyclopædia Britanica" has to say of the most melodramatic of all Victor Hugo's melodramas.

"LES MISERABLES," the greatest epic and dramatic work of fiction ever created or conceived; the epic of a soul transfigured and redeemed, purified by heroism and glorified through suffering; the tragedy and comedy of life at its darkest and its brighest, of humanity at its best and at its worst.—Encyclopaedia Britanica.

AND NOW—HERE YOU ARE!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers, (Bombay) offer with pride and pleasure

YET ANOTHER TWO-WEEK!
FOX MARVEL-PICTURE

a Photoplay that assays "pure gold"! In Victor Hugo's Masterpiece William Fox has surpassed everything he has hitherto done.

"Les Miserables"

A Two-Week Gala Screen Wonder. A stupendous picturisation of an immortal author's immortal Story.

First 6 parts—7,000 feet—this Week.

COMMENCING TO-DAY!

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

Remember! It is a Fox Super—Production never before screened anywhere else Victor Hugo's greatest work, LES MISERABLES, has been translated into every language—it has been read by millions of people in every walk of life.

READ WHAT THE PAPERS WRITE:

"There are people who are continually crying for better pictures. To them we would say, 'See LES MISERABLES,'"—*New York Tribune.*

"Quite the best picture that has been seen hereabout."—*New York Times.*

"In strength of plot and human interest LES MISERABLES surpasses the memorable 'Honor System.'"—*New York American.*

"A note of poignant human interest was dominant through it all."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"An excellent example of what the moviec can do for the classics of literature."—*New York World.*

"Months of preparation have been spent and the splendid photoplay showed fine evidence of this fact."—*New York Globe.*

"A delicious piece of character work. It was a triumph of art for William Farnum."—*New York Evening World.*

"The film moves on with a dramatic intensity that never lags. Always the human interest is uppermost."—*New York Evening Telegram.*

DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE!

This Fox Wonder—Film—though entirely on a par with "Cleopatra" "Aladdin" and "A Daughter of the Gods" in Grandeur, Magnificence and Sumptuousness—is quite a new departure in its subject-matter. It is a Social story of the dreadful Historic days when France was flushed with Victory and intoxicated with unlimited Egotism

WILLIAM FARNUM,

the World-renowned Star for the rugged roles plays here the Hero, Victor Hugo is considered a writer next best only to William Shakespear. His "LES MISERABLES" is aptly called the "Gospel of the Poor."

Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.). Rest of the shows at 7, 8-45, 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

A roaring Charlie Chaplin Comedy in the Programme.

RATES: Box Rs. 2; Sofas Re. 1; First Class 12 annas, Upper Class 8 annas; Second Class 6 annas; Third Class 2 annas.

Please refer to page 16 of "The Bombay Chronicle" of to-day

WEST-END CINEMA—Just as Victor Hugo's world-class "Les Miserables" is the strongest human story ever written, so William Fox's faithful screen adaptation of that master production coming to the West-End Cinema Theatre To-day is without question the most absorbing film drama in years. William Farnum, famous for his interpretation of rugged roles, appears as Jean Valjean. Frank Lloyd is the director.

THE THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL

THE **Woman** IN THE **Web**

is packed with such melodramatic feats and creepy doings as to make the chills run up and down your spine

It has a thrill every minute and its impossible for you not to keep your eyes glued on the screen.

See

THE THIRD INSTALMENT THIS WEEK

Replete with excitement and action and we are sure you will follow the rest of the Serial

Take Note

I'TS THE **MAJESTIC**

The Popular Picture Rendesvous

who prests is

Four Houses Daily 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.

Prizes Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day and To-morrow at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE GREAT STAGE DRAMA

"The Life of a London Actress"
"The Life of a London Actress"
"The Life of a London Actress"

We are all interested in things Theatrical. Here we get a glimpse behind the Scenes. We see that the

GLARE OF THE FOOTLIGHTS

often conceals Tragedy, Despair and Misery. It is not all Fun and Fame.

SUPERB SCENERY

—that is the great feature of this film. The dresses are a masterpiece of Feminine Creative Powers.

"George Robey's Debut."

Have you seen the great English Comedian on the Cinema? You can't have done so, because this is the first appearance of the one and only George on the Screen.

GEORGE'S DAY OFF.

Even actors get days off—now and then, you know! In this film George shows us a novel way of spending one. Funny? Absolutely the limit!

Good Friday April 2nd
ALL CHARLIE CHAPLIN PROGRAMME
Bring the Kiddies and yourself.

Commencing Next Saturday April 3rd, 1920.

The Screen's Greatest Triumph. A PICKFORD Classic.

"DADDY LONG LEGS."

A Book of Fun and Pathos with the World's Sweetheart

Mary Pickford

The Adorable—The Inimitable.

Universal's

LATEST THUNDERING SERIAL

Full of

Action, Force, Punch, Power, Speed-Pep & Suspense.

The Universal Film Mfg., Co.

Heera House, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Last Week! Last Performances!

Under the kind Patronage of

H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

THE

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will perform at

The New Elphinstone Theatre, Gaut Road.
Saturday, 27th March, 1920, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit **EKACHA PYA L** [Acts 5
Sunday, 28th March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit **SWAYANVAR** [Acts 5

Tickets can be had at the Mandali's residence, Bachhadarshet's Temple, Tardeo Road.

K. P. PANDIT, MANAGER

The company will go to Poona after the above performances.

Perils of Thunder Mountain

From to-day begins two more sensational and thrilling episodes, the Teeth of Steel and the Cave of Terror of this great Vitagraph Serial.

JOE MARTIN

The biggest Fool Monkey on earth in the sensational animal Comedy the Jazz Monkey. Full greatest of mirth and laughter.

UNIVERSAL TOPICAL BUDGET

Prize shows on Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 & 5 p. m.
Other shows at 7, 8-45 & 10.30 p. m.

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TONIGHT.

A Special Ramnavami Programme

SHAKUNTULA
OR
The Lost Ring

A great story from the pen of India's greatest immortal poet—Kalidass.
By special request of our patrons we have great pleasure in presenting the above film for one week only.

NOTE TIME FOR THIS WEEK:

Saturday and Sunday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Monday to Thursday 5, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Friday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
SPECIAL RATES this week for Box, Sofa and Reserved.
Usual prices 1st Class Annas 12. 2nd Class Annas 6. 3rd Class Annas 3.

LOOK OUT NEXT WEEK
FOR
Baby Marie Osborne
Pathe's Curly Kid in
Dolly's Vacation

IMPERIAL.—Always a good show.

Note Shakuntula, showing at Imperial, is a new production produced by Messrs. Patankar Friends, and is a revelation in direction and photography. It has not been shown before in Bombay.

EMPRESS CINEMA
POETRY OF MOTION.

If you want really something different and apart from the ordinary we have it.
These feature productions will be shown seven day only and will NOT be repeated.
Don't Lose This Unique Opportunity.
MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
has the honour to present
FRIDAY 2nd April 1920
at 4, 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
The Great Hindu Mythological Drama
"Bilwamangal"
or
Bhakta Soordas
12,000 feet long.
MISS GOHAR
The Unrivalled and Charming Star of the Indian Stage in the Leading role of the Glowing Temptress "CHINTAMONI".
SATURDAY 3rd April 1920
at 4, 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
The fate of the World's Most Famous Lovers:
"Romeo & Juliet"
featuring
FRANCIS X BUSHMAN
and
BEVERLY BAYNE
SUNDAY 4th April 1920
at 4, 4-30, 6-30, 8-45 & 10 p. m.
The mighty passion of the Immortal Queen for Mortal Man. The metamorphosis from Mermaid to Mortal with a soul
ANNETTE KELLERMANN
In a Wondrous Photo-Fantasy
"Queen of the Sea"
MONDAY 5th April 1920
at 4, 4-30, 6-30, 8-45 & 10 p. m.
MARIE CORELLI'S
Greatest and Most American Novel
"THELMA"
The most notable picture of the day.
TUESDAY April 6th, 1920
at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
"The Girl Philippa"
Robert W. Chambers's
Famous Novel in 8 Reels
WEDNESDAY April 7th, 1920
at 6-30, 8-45 and 10 p. m.
"East Lynne"
THURSDAY April 8th, 1920
The most artistic and beautiful production
"Harischandra"
Known by all Hindus.
FRIDAY April 9th, 1920
at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
The Tale of the World's Most Famous Lovers:
"Romeo & Juliet"
Featuring
FRANCIS X BUSHMAN
and
BEVERLY BAYNE

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
TO-MORROW AT 9-45 p. m.
An Engrossing Story of a Hastily Contracted Marriage.
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
The Screen Divinity,
6-act Selznick Super Feature.
"THE FOOLISH VIRGIN"
From Thomas Dixon's Famous Novel:
A Plea for More Knowledge for Girls Before Marriage.
The Girl who plunges blindly into marriage is a fool
She should Know the Man ... study him...
Compare him with other men....
More Young Girls' lives are ruined by hasty marriage than by any other method:—Thos. Dixon.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT at 9-30, p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920
(Direct from London)
A Well Selected Company
of
First Class Artistes
presenting the
THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.
To-day Sat. 27th at 9-30 p.m.
"LORD RICHD IN THE PNATRY"
SUNDAY 28th Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
"The Naughty Wife"
Monday 29th March 1920
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"
Tuesday 30th March 1920
"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"
Wednesday 31st March 1920
and Thursday 1st April 1920
For the first time in Bombay
"MR WU"
The Great Chinese Play
GOODFRIDAY, 2ND APRIL
NO PERFORMANCE
Saturday 3rd April 1920
"Lody Richard in the Pantry"
Sunday 4th April 1920
"Sacred and Profane Love"
Plan at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats Booked by Telephone No. 288 must taken up before 9-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA
To-day at 6-30. & 10 p.m.
To-morrow at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
Remember the Sunday evening gathering.
Grand New Picture Programme
A Splendid Spectecular Drama
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.
Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra & Ballet. A Great Success in Japan, China, Philippine Islands & India.
Commencing from 15th April.

15th—AIDA	23rd—BARBER OF SEVILLE
16th—FAUST	24th—IL TROVATORE
17th—LA TOSCA	25th—PEARL FISHERS
18th—CARMEN	26th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
19th—RIGOLETTO	27th—LA JUIVE
20th—LA BOHEME	28th—ROMEO AND JULIET
21st—MIGNON	29th—DEMON
22nd—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA	

Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs 3, Gallery Rs. 2. Boxes from Rs. 90/- downwards.
Season Tickets for the above Operas can be Booked at a Reduction of 15 %
Plan Opened at S. Rose & Co.,

THE
Persian Hair Dye.
India's Very Best
(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."
Tested at the Government Chemical Laboratory.
Stocked and also from all known Chemists Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market, NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Jumma Druggists.
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It is "very soothing," says Pandit Prithinath. "Of great medicinal efficacy," according to Lokamanya Tilak. "Refreshingly Cooling," says the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjia: and last, but not the least, says the "Poet-Laureate" of Asia, Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—
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The Economic & Financial Review.

PUBLIC CONDEMNATION.

(BY "KRISTODAS.")

The agitation which was going on against the currency and exchange policy of the Government of India has taken a new form by the meeting held on Saturday last under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Upto this time it was confined to the telegrams and representations of protest sent by the Committee of this Chamber to the Government, comunications which remained unfortunately unanswered, as Mr. Subedar aptly put it, save by laconic acknowledgements of receipt. The Committee of the Chamber decided wisely, under the mandate given to them by the meeting of a few leading citizens of Bombay, to hold a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay and to carry on agitation against the Government policy in even a much stronger and more powerful manner than was the case hitherto. It is an unique incident in the commercial history of this City that a public institution like the Indian Merchants' Chamber has shown a breadth of imagination and a boldness of outlook by deciding to initial even the commercial masses in the intricacies of the currency and exchange policy of the Government. It was these very intricacies which were upto this time serving as a sort of defence bulwark for the Government. Many of our leading publicists were innocent of all knowledge of commerce and industry and necessarily therefore of finance. Though men like the late Mr. Gokhale tried to rise superior to their surroundings and to take interest even in financial problems, they were not much successful against the serried phalanx of Government officials who knew so well how to parry the attacks coming from men who were not practicaly familiar with their subject. The advent of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla in the Imperial Council changed to a large extent the aspect of the non-official fight for he proved himself not only a tough fighter but one conversant with the minutest details of comerce and industry. He was not to be hoodwinked by the specious reasonings and arguments of officials and it was because of this that the official coterie was afraid of him to an extent to which it was not afraid of any one else. It was because of the same reason that though it was on the suggestion of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla that the Industrial Commission was appointed, He was not appointed as a member thereof and the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya was nominated instead. Unfortunately Sir Ibrahim did not stay long in the Council but his place is being filled by the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy whose services in this session have proved most valuable to the cause of commerce and industry. His protest against the sale of Reverse Councils and the Gold policy of the Government was trenchent and apposite and did much to expose the fallacies underlying the reply of the Hon. the Finance Minister. The commercial community has begun to come into its own and our merchants and industrialists who were up to this time content with following their own business have begun to taking active part in public life. Questions of finance and economies are vitally connected with all our political questions and if India has to take her proper place in the comity of nations and to advance on progressive lines to her rightful place as a partner in the British Empire all such problems will have to be faced squarely and boldly without any shirking of main issues. Everyone will, therefore, welcome the strong and healthy agitation carried on against the financial and currency policy of the Government of India which is the first sign of the coming dawn when under the new Reform Scheme men in the business line will be as vigilant and watchful of public interests as those who were up to this time labelled as "political agitators." Mr. Mawji Govindji in his terse and humorous speech asked the Government to 'beware,' to take this meeting as the sign of the times. This warning was not a mere piece of rhetoric but conveys a deep underlying meaning. The bureaucracy was up to now comfortably of opinion that it could with all the powers at its command mystify the ordinary lay public with all sorts of economic and financial conundrums. That time has now gone and the commercial community has begun to realise its own rights and privileges and to appreciate the importance of the different problems in which the country is vitally interested.

xtremists or Moderates?

After the disastrous failure af the Government to play off the Hindus against the Moslems came their attempt to play off the Brahmins against the-non-Brahmins. This attempt will also be found to have proved a failure in the near future. Any attempt on their part to play off the classes with vested interests against the lower classes will also prove a failure now owing to the gradual self-realisation of the mercantile classes and their appreciation of the situation regarding the political and commercial development of the country. The tone of speeches of commercial men at the last meeting was cutting and incisive and no less bitter than that of non-commercial men showing that men who had never taken any part in politics were as keenly alive to the gravity of the situation as men who had spent their lifetimes in public life. It would be extremely difficult for an outsider to distingnish in the galaxy of speakers at the last Saturday meeting as to which was an extremist and which was a moderate. These terms, artificial as they are, lose all their significance when a particular issue affects the whole of the public, specially when it affects the commercial community. The commercial community has in fact evinced a sense of greater statesmanship on this occasion, manifesting a cohesiveness and a standing shoulder to shoulder which are unfortunately rare in our public life. The Government sometimes snaps their fingers at what they are pleased to call the rhetories of educated critics. Such a procedure will hardly hold water when the commercial and financial community is concerned as it has the command of the purse and can carry on its agitation in a strong and substantial manner. The rise of the bourgeoise class in Europe spelled the overthrow of the domination of the autocracy, and a similar rise of the bourgeoise class in this country will mean the crumbling down of the authorities so long excercised as a practical monopoly by the bureaucracy. The bourgeoise class, however, should guard itself against developing itself into a plutocracy for there are already portents to indicate a new gathering force—the force of Labour. This huge Leviathan was up to this time with all his strength powerless against Capital because of it ignorance and lack of knowledge of its own powers and potentialities. With the passing of time, however, these disabilities are disappearing and slowly but steadily through a mire of errors and confusions it has begun to realise its powers. It understands that it is on it really that rests the cumbrous industrial machinery of the twentieth century and that it has got more power in its little finger than what exists in the entire body of the capitalist. It is necessary to write in this vein because one fears that capitalists in this country are likely to overlook the potency of Labour and to under-estimate its strength as compared with their own. The new Reform Scheme will give to Labour even more power than what it has now, and the re-grouping of parties which will have effect at the time will positively show how Labour will no longer rest content with taking its mandates from Capital but will insist on having its say in all the problems which affect his life intimately. We shall have no longer then the comedy or tragedy, whatever you choose to call it, of a resolution like the one moved by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye in the Local Council being laughed out by the votes of Capitalist members. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit feared the advent of political agitators among the labouring classes. Labouring classes will have agitators enough from among their own fold in near future and will no longer have to depend on agitators from outside. Men like Messrs. Smilie and Snowdon are not, outside agitators and we may expect Indian Smilies and Snowdons to lead their classes against the unnatural exercise of powers by the capitalist classes.

European Commerce in Meeting.

European commerce is sometimes congratulated on preserving a sobriety and temperance of views as against the so-called hysterics of Indian commerce. It does not appear surprising that the European commerce as represented by the different Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce is able to preserve this equanimity of temperament as the two Departments of the benign Government of India with which trade and Industries have mainly to deal take care to modulate the wind according to the capacity of these lambs of European merchants (though Heaven knows they are no lambs). A well known fable mentions that when a son of a king saw crowds of people going out of his city he was surprised and asked his attendant why all of them were moving away. The reply was that on account of the prevalence of famine they could not get their living. The Prince was even more surprised at the reply and asked why they should go out when they easily have sweets at home. He could not conceive people suffering from want of bread. Similarly European Chambers of Commerce are surprised at the agitation carried on by the Indian commercial community several times against Government measures, as they themselves are blissfully immune from all such causes of dissatisfaction and unrest. Once in a while, a legislative Act like the Indian Defence Force Act or the recent Reform Act comes up and disturbs their equanimity and then they too spit fire; but, otherwise they always illustrate a "good boy" of our school text-books. Mr. Paton, the retiring Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, commenting on the exchange policy of the Government referred to the "extremely hostile criticism", with which the Government policy had been assailed. As all this agitation is being carried on since the last several months and specially since the publication of the Report of the Currency Committee, Mr. Paton had full opportunities to learn the pros and cons of the question and the gravemen of the charges laid by the commercial community against the Government. Is it then implied that the whole agitation consists of mere froth and foam and that the terrible injury to the export trade, the reserves of the country and the capital available is merely a myth invented by the fertile brains of speakers and writers on behalf of the commercial community? Mr. Paton himself in fact admits that "a wholesale export of capital" has occurred tempted by the high rate of exchange. He also resents the continuance of the embargo on the imports of gold. So anxious however are the European Chambers to safeguard the Government from any hostile criticism that while realising the wrong done by the currency and exchange policy of the Government they preserve a sort of a *non possumus* attitude.

The promise of co-operation with regard to the working of the Reform Scheme will undoubtedly be appreciated by the public. One is also glad to note that Mr. Paton has welcomed the grant of fiscal autonomy to this country (though in a modified form) as such an attitude is an assurance that the development of indigenous trade and industry will be facilitated through co-operation between the European and Indian commercial communities.

State vs. Company Management of Railways

Reference was made in a recent issue to a series of articles contributed by Mr. B. M. Dadachanji to the "Kaiser-i-Hind." He summarises very well the evils which have resulted from the Company management in this country as below:—

1. Tyranny on third class passengers and indifference to the complaints of this class which is the biggest contributory to the revenues of Railway companies.
2. Injury to Indian trade and industry.
3. Drain of several crores of rupees from the country.
4. Practical exclusion of Indians from all higher appointments.
5. High rates for passenger tickets and goods freight.
6. Accelerating the urbanisation process and increasing the congested and unhealthy condition of towns.
7. Underpaying the Indian staff.
8. Special privileges for European passengers and merchants.
9. Indifference to the Indian public opinion if not actual contempt for it.
10. Retarding the political and social and industrial progress of the country.

That this statement is not exaggerated will appear from the following opinion of the "Times of India" (1912) which wrote as follows:—"Complaint is made and we think it is justified that the Railways are worked too exclusively in the interest of the Railways and with insufficient regard for the interests of the country as a whole. This is a policy which cannot be justified when the State is the owner of a preponderance of the capital sunk in the Indian Railways." Prince Bismarck speaking so long ago as 1876 emphasised that the chief object of State managed Railways was to develop national trade and industry and to make facilities for public travelling and only its secondary object was to contribute to the coffers of the State. As against this the object of company managed Railways was in his opinion to safeguard the rights and privileges of a few individuals and firms and to fill their pockets without any thought whether such a cult working would be beneficial to the country or otherwise.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING RUNS AND PRICES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Mar. 19th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Mar.	26.93
April	25.82
May	...
June	...
July	24.87
Aug.	24.30
Sept.	...
Oct.	23.65
Nov.	...
Dec.	...
Jan.	22.95
Feb.	21.79

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 19th:

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	26.52
April.	...
May	25.27
June.	...
July.	24.27
Aug.	24.00
Sept.	...
Oct	22.87
Nov.	...
Dec.	...
Jan.	21.77
Feb.	...

Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Mar. 20th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	19,207,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	253,000
East Indian "	154,000
American "	4,553,000
Other "	293,000
Total Sales	11,000
East Indian Sales	800
Total Speculation	...
" Export	...
East Indian Export	...
" " Stock	42,000
" " Forwards	1,000
" " Actual Export	1,100
" " Imports	6,000
" " Speculation	...
American Afloat	320,000
East Indian Afloat	20,000
Total Afloat	275,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Mar. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	21,000
" Export to Great Britain	15,000
" " to Continent	1,000
Future at New York May	37.87
" " July	38.11
" " Oct.	38.11
Spot Cotton at New York	41.25
" " Boston	41.00
Future at New Orleans May	37.52
" " Oct.	37.37
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 1/8
Demand Bills	3,77.50
Silver Commercial Bar	126

New York, March 24th.

Futures at New York May — — — 37.79

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar 20th.

	Ex. Divd.
Rentes 3%	57 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	72 5/8
" 2 months hence	73

Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to Continental selling. Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.

Discount Bank Bills 2 m/st.	5 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
" " " 6 "	6 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	46
Rupee Paper 5%	62
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loans)	54 1/2
Government Securities 3%	49 1/2
Ex. On London at Paris, France	51.95

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	25
Hongkong Bank	2100
National Bank	162½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 20th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. Paid	—
Australian—61lbs. Paid	—

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gurzarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	
Mar-Apl. Sellers	662
Rapeseed, Brown, (Bawpore 415 lbs. ex Ship	

(See other commercial page 14.)

Fresh Stock

JUST RECEIVED

From Messrs. Icilma Co., Ltd·
Per S. S. Peshawar.

	Sale Price per each Rs.	a.
Icilma Cream	0	10
Shampoo Sachets	0	14
„ Hair Powder	0	14
Icilma Nail Polish	0	8
Natural Water Medium	1	0
„ „ „ Large	1	12
„ Cold Cream	0	12
„ Hair Lotion, Large Size	2	8
„ Natural Water Soap Per 3 Tablets	2	4
„ Face Powder	1	12

Fresh Stock

JUST UNPACKED

From Messrs L. T. Pivers
PARIS.

Essences Pampica. Floramye, Trefle large size.	6	8
Hair Lotions:—Pompia Azuria, Floramye Trefle-in-carnet Large Size	5	4
Face Powders Assorted as above.	3	0
Soaps Assorted as above Per Box of 3 cakes.	5	8
Eau de Cologne Ethree.	4	0
„ „ No. 11 Litre sz.	12	8
„ „ „ ½ „ „	6	8
„ „ Super-essence Litre sz.	10	8
„ „ „ ½ Litre „	5	8
„ „ No. 18 Litre „	15	0
„ „ „ ½ Litre „	7	8
„ „ „ 24 Litre „	16	8
„ „ „ ½ Litre „	8	8
„ „ Princess	5	8

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Bombay.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THEFT OF EGGS.

RAILWAY GUARD SENTENCED.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL.

KING-EMPEROR v. A. E. HEPOLETTE.
(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the decision of Mr. R. D. Indalekar, First Class Magistrate of Poona, who acquitted the accused.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused Hepolette was a guard on the G. I. P. Railway. He was charged with committing theft of 80 eggs from a parcel consigned from Uruli to Poona. On 28th September, 1919, accused was in charge of a train leaving Dhond to Poona. At Uruli three baskets containing eggs were received by the Company for consignment to Poona. The baskets were, at the instance of the accused, placed in the brake-van and not in the parcel waggon. At Loni, however, the accused got the baskets put in the parcel waggon along with other parcels. At Poona the consignee went up to the parcel waggon to take charge of the baskets. The servant of the consignee, who had purchased the eggs for his master happened to be travelling by the same train. He had observed at Loni the transfer of parcels from the brake-van to the parcel waggon, and he informed of this to his master. The master, also, had his suspicions roused as on previous occasions there had been a shortage of eggs in baskets sent to him by his servant. The master communicated this matter to the baggage clerk who examined and found the three parcels had been tampered with and that some eggs had been removed. The parcels were weighed and there was a shortage of six seers. This fact was brought to the notice of the Station Master who asked the accused about it. The accused on being questioned said that he had some eggs in the box. The box was examined and eighty eggs were found in it. The accused was thereupon charged.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The defence of the accused was that he had purchased the eggs at Dhond.

The Magistrate held that the story of the prosecution was not convincing and that the defence was not such as could be reasonably rejected. He therefore gave the benefit of the doubt to the accused and acquitted him.

Their Lordships in setting aside the order of acquittal and sentencing the accused observed that it was not necessary to state in detail the evidence. The prosecution case was at every step supported by reliable evidence. It was proved that three parcels were handed over to the Company duly packed and sealed at Uruli. It also appeared from the evidence that up to the time they were handed over to the accused they were in the same condition. His own statement to the Magistrate also showed that he took charge of the baskets at Uruli and that the seals on the baskets were then intact. There was the futhur evidence that the three baskets were not put in the waggon for parcels but in the brake-van, and that they were taken out subsequently from the brakevan and put in the parcel waggon. The accused would have thus control of the three parcels from Uruli to Loni while they remained in the brake-van. It was not suggested that anybody had access to those parcels after they were placed in the parcel waggon from Loni to Poona. When the train reached Poona the seals were found tampered with and when weighed the parcels were found to be 6 seers short. It was not suggested that they could have been removed between Loni and Poona. They were apparently removed between Uruli and Loni. There was no suggestion on the record that in the presence of the guard the brakesman Maru could have removed them and having regard to the nature of the articles Moru could not seal so many eggs. As to the defence of the accused, that the statement was not made by him at the time when the Station Master made inquiries of him, that explanation was offered for the first time before the Magistrate on the 15th of October. The defence called two witnesses but they were not reliable. Under these circumstances their Lordships found the accused guilty and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown. Mr. S. G. Velinkar appeared for the accused.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague cases and deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 13th March 1920 is published for general information:—

Bombay City 8; West Khandesh District 29; East Khandesh District 113; Kolaba District 10; Thana District 4; Nasik District 6; Satara District 51; Poona District—other places 5; Dharwar District—Hubli Town 1; other places 45; Bijapur District 5; Karachi District—Karachi City 1; Cutch State—Mundra 5; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 11; Kathiawar Agency 13; Total 307.

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RADICAL AND SURE CURE

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 25.

The western disturbance gave nearly ggneral rain or snow in Cashmire the chief amounts were Sonamarg three quarters of an inch, Dras a half. Skardu a quarter. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into Simla Kumaon Hills.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th Mar. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.797	Inches.
Temperature of Air	84.2	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.4	„
Dew Point	71.7	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.671	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	0.0	„
Maximum temparature of Air	91.5	„
Minimum do. do.	75.4	„
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,ENE,WNW.WNW.SSE.	
Movement of Wind	92 Miles.	

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 26th March 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the east Punjab and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally above normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is in defect at Delhi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except at Jhansi and Allahabad. Humidity is locally below normal. Temperature is slightly above normal in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and are lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana. Day temperature is slightly above the average except in lower Sind; night temperature is above normal at Kotah, Mount Abu and Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in Cutch and north Gujarat, but is generally below normal in Kathiawar and south Gujarat. Day temperature is above the average throughout, the excess ranging up to 12deg. at Veraval; night temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Raipur; night temperature is below the average in the southwestern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper and at night slightly warmer than usual in the north Konkan. Day temperature continues above normal at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Poona. Tumidity is below normal in the northwestern districts and south Hyderabad. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance had moved eastwards but has not caused any rain in the plains. It is giving moderate to heavy cloud in the east Punjab and the United Provinces. Day temperature is high in the area comprising Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, the north Bombay Deccan and Berar; the maximum rose to 106deg. F. north Gujarat yesterday afternoon.

A few duststorms or thunderstorms are probable in the east Punjab, east Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th March 1920.

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain or snow in Kashmir, the chief amounts being Sonamarg three-quarters of an inch, Dras a half and Skardu a quarter. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 26th MAR. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GU	86.2	67.1	74	..	9.91	+0.17
Bushire	85.3	64.1	74	..	6.97	+3.04
Jask	87.7	68.8	49	..	0.82	−2.77
Muskat						
PUNJAB—	83.2	59.0	53	..	1.98	+0.46
Multan	75.2	54.0	60	..	8.00	−0.03
Rawalpind	79.8	52.2	72	..	3.33	+0.06
Lahore	85.3	55.9	39	..	1.76	−0.08
Hisar	80.6	53.2	57	..	4.36	−0.81
Ambala	82.5	59.0	39	..	2.12	−0.78
Delhi						
UNITED PRO	86.5	67.2	31	..	1.87	+0.08
Agra	85.3	54.0	36	..	1.59	−0.69
Manipuri	90.0	58.6	21	..	0.94	−0.80
Jhansi	84.4	58.1	33	..	1.44	−0.71
Cawnpore	86.6	58.3	24	..	0.95	−0.24
Allahabad						
SIND & RAJPUTANA	97.7	66.6	23	..	0.78	−0.31
Jacobabad	80.5	72.8	77	..	0.45	−1.04
Karachi	80.2	59.4	43	..	2.64	+1.31
Ajmer	88.5	54.1	16	..	2.71	+1.17
Jalpur	92.0	63.6	31	..	1.93	+0.80
Kotah	80.0	1664	24	..	0.73	−0.40
Mount						
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	98.2	65.1	17	..	0.03	−0.42
Bhuj	83.7	74.2	79	..	1.07	+0.34
Dwarka	91.1	67.3	45	..	0.76	+0.32
Veraval	97.1	62.9	59	..	2.10	+1.64
Rajkot	97.0	65.8	32	..	3.68	+3.18
Bhavnagar Para	93.5	67.1	31	..	4.09	+2.65
Surat	100.0	68.1	47	..	1.30	+0.98
medab d	99.9	63.0	35	..	0.06	−0.46
eesa	90.7	61.0	34	..	3.12	−2.27
ennuch	91.8	68.1	39	..	4.94	+3.98
dore						
CENTRA	86.3	55.8	41	..	1.32	−1.50
Jubbu	87.6	62.8	9	..	0.69	−1.57
Saugor	92.7	59.0	24	..	3.68	+1.84
Hosang	95.5	57.9	25	..	6.64	−0.58
Khandwa	97.2	59.8	15	..	1.71	−0.31
Akola	94.1	65.7	11	..	3.13	+1.08
Amraoti	91.4	59.8	45	..	1.60	−1.01
Nagpur	98.1	61.7	41	..	1.18	−1.51
Chanda	80.0	63.2	45	..	0.77	−1.20
Raipur						
KONKAN—	88.7	73.5	75	..	1.59	+0.84
Bombay	89.7	79.9	51	..	0.73	−0.22
Ratnagiri	88.2	74.7	83	..	3.91	+2.57
Marmugoa	90.1	73.6	88	..	3.11	+1.07
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD	98.1	58.2	22	..	18.2	+0.73
Malegaon	96.8	59.6	15	..	4.12	+2.66
Ahmednag ar	97.0	68.9	29	..	2.53	+1.36
Poona	100.2	75.9	29	..	2.79	+1.05
Sholapur	98.7	76.3	45	..	2.49	+1.03
Bijapur	80.6	63.2	33	..	2.57	+0.45
Belgaum	96.0	62.7	9	..	3.14	+1.67
Aurangabad	100.4	70.8	7	..	1.87	−0.03
Nizamabad (Indr)	95.4	74.0	72	..	8.91	+6.85
Hyderabad						
MALABAR & CEYLON	91.8	77.9	73	..	9.21	+5.74
Mangalore	90.4	77.4	75	..	19.46	+12.56
Calicut	90.8	80.1	73	..	20.13	+9.23
Cochin	88.0	75.2	43	0.02	26.19	−1.20
Colombo						
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—	89.3	71.7	84	..	11.78	+4.85
Masulipatam	100.5	73.5	51	..	6.31	+3.75
Bellary	99.5	76.2	67	..	9.68	+4.60
Cuddapah	90.1	70.2	79	..	26.94	+6.08
Madras	92.3	66.0	70	..	7.20	+3.21
Bangalore	97.1	72.5	71	..	6.51	+0.59
Coimbatore	98.3	73.0	73	..	21.06	+12.71
Trichinopoly	97	75.8	67	..	53.55	+22.26
Negapatam						

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Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Manchite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, B Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 3B Extra, R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown MD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., BFF, BFR Conc., G G Conc.
Tannin Heliotrope.

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Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 3R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Dred R. C.
Thionone G [illegible] 2G, 3G
Thionone Indigo B
Thionone Isabelline
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red 3F Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2R Powder, 2B R Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powders
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black GN Extra HB Extra, H Extra, BC B.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BH
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown B Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome, Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GW Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta F
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4B
Ac Yellow G
Acid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6R
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 6R Conc., 4R 4B, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, 3N, S
Wool Scarlet 4B

Direct Colours

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Congo Red
Diamemine Fast Yellow J
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct B [illegible] 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 12, 6G
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Parachemine Yellow G

Vat Colours

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Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive B
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Union Orange Brown P
Union Orange Brown R
Union Bone RG

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Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
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Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
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Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
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Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

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Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan RG
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SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Mar.					Mar.				
Fri	26	m	2	47	26	5	m	9	1	19	2
			3	26a	26	8		9	53a	16	3
Sat.	27	m	3	50	25	4	m	10	7	20	2
			5	16a	24	6		11	52a	17	3
Sun.	28	m	5	11	24	6	m	11	44	20	7
			6	45a	25	10				18	1
Mon.	29	m	6	44	24	5	m	1	35		
			8	9a	26	3		1	18a	19	11
Tues.	30	m	8	16	25	1	m	2	35	18	3
			9	7a	26	11		2	28a	18	10
Wed.	24	m	2	18	28	4	m	7	28	17	11
			2	5a	28	5		7	56a	14	8
Thu.	1	m	10	12	27	1	m	4	5	16	9
			10	28a	27	10		4	14a	17	3

Mar.	25 (Thursday)	Sunrise	6h. 33m.	Sunset.	6h. 53m.
„	25 (Friday)	„	6h. 39m.	„	6h. 51m.
„	29 (Saturday)	„	6h. 34m.	„	6h. 51m.
„	27 (Sunday)	„	6h. 37m.	„	6h. 51m.
„	28 (Monday)	„	6h. 37m.	„	6h. 52m.
„	29 (Tuesday)	„	6h. 36m.	„	6h. 52m.
„	30 (Wednesday)	„	6h. 33m.	„	6h. 53m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	5d.	2h.	42-6m. a.m.
Last Quarter	12d.	11h.	27-4m. p.m.
New Moon	20d.	4h.	25-8m. p.m.
First Quarter	27d.	0h.	15-1m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 26th March 1920 was 30.012 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid barometers the temperature correction is needed but in comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A Rangoon message says:—The Kergui Crown Ruler Estates have declared an ad interim dividend of 7½ per cent.

"PUBLIC SAFETY"!

MR. HORNIMAN AND BUREAUCRACY.

"Public safety" may be a convenient expression but it is not much serviceable on the present occasion, when much is left to fertile imagination only without any solid substratum. When the benefits of the amnesty under the Royal Proclamation have been extended to others, there is no reason why the concession should be denied to Mr. Horniman only. We trust the Government of India will see its way to reconsider the matter in an unbiassed spirit.—The "Bengalee."

We now know what Mr. Montagu meant when he said in his letter to Mr. Horniman that the matter was within the discretion of the Governor of Bombay. But the knowledge does not make us any the wiser. To say that it is not compatible with the public safety to cancel the order against Mr. Horniman is practically to say nothing. Of course if the Government had considered the cancellation of the order compatible with the public safety, the order would not have remained. But the whole question is *why* the Government does not consider it so compatible, and as to that we know no more today than we did when Mr. Montagu gave his cryptic reply. One thing is clear. The Government must be putting a construction upon the phrase "public safety" which, judging from the tenor of the Proclamation, could never have been intended by His Majesty if it really believes that the presence of Mr. Horniman in India would not be compatible with it. Mr. Horniman, after all, was above everything else a publicist, though undoubtedly a publicist who never minced matters and who never called a spade anything else than a spade. And all experience, not only in this country but in every country, shows that it is not in the power of a publicist to cause trouble unless there is "matter" for trouble ready at hand.—The "Tribune."

The Burma Chamber of Commerce have addressed the local Government enquiring the circumstances under which certain enemy aliens and others who were interned during the war were allowed to return to Burma.

Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Chief Justice of Bengal and Lady Sanderson left Calcutta on the 24th instant for London by steamer Nevasa. The Hon. Mr. C. F. Payne, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation who is proceeding Home on leave also sailed by the same steamer.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SOME OF THE ARRANGEMENTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The entries for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament due to commence after Easter Sunday, will take place on the Bombay Gymkhana Cricket ground again this year, that beautiful ground having been the venue last year.

The entries close to-day at the Bombay Gymkhana. Mr. Hudson, the Hon. Secretary, informes me that no fewer than twenty-four teams have entered, which are as follow:—Medical Staff, Alexandra Docks; Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba; Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Parel; B. B. and C. I. Railway, Ajmere; 1/119th Infantry, Ahmednagar; Hornets; Bombay Gymkhana; Rangers, Karachi; Another Club, Karachi; Customs; Poona United; Parsi Gymkhana, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Colaba, Government Telegraphs; Empress Sporting Club; North-Western Railway, Lahore; Grant Medical College (A); Grant Medical College (B); Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Nagpur; Indore Police, Indore; Lusitanian Sporting Club (A); Lusitanian Sporting Club (B); Cathedral High School (A) and Cathedral High School (B).

The stands will be erected round the ground as was the case last year, but the cost of that this year is to be Rs. 5,200 as against Rs. 3,600 of last year for the month with an additional Rs. 600 per week or part of a week afterwards. On account of this very large increase, it has been considered advisable to increase the prices of admission to the matches for season ticket-holders. Instead of Rs. 5 for a season ticket to the west stand, the tickets will be Rs. 8 and for ladies Rs. 5. For the East stand the season ticket will be Rs. 4 and for ladies Rs. 2/8. Daily admission will be Re. 1 to the west stand, annas eight to the east stand and for soldiers and sailors in uniform to the east stand annas four.

Other clubs entering are advised to see that their applications reach the Honorary Secretary for Hockey at the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday. The draw will take place next Tuesday.

A Madras message says:—A new institution under the name the "League of Youth" has been formed in Madras for the purpose of organising the younger generation and enabling them to take an effective part in public life. The League will publish a weekly paper called the "Youth" as its organ.

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KOHINOOR MILLS' WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

OPENED BY H. E. SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd opened the Kohinoor Mills' Workmen's Institute on Thursday evening. There were interesting sports held in the beginning.

PROGRESS OF THE INSTITUTE.

In asking Sir George Lloyd to open the Institute, Sir Henry Procter said he was thankful to his Excellency for coming there and opening the Institute, which was another sign of his deep interest in the welfare of the working classes. The hours of work had been recently reduced to ten hours and there was a likelihood of their being still further reduced in the near future and the Agents and the Directors of the Mills had felt it necessary, if the increased hours of leisure were to have a really beneficial effect on their workpeople, that something must be done in the way of providing healthy and wholesome recreation for them, so that they could employ their time profitably and really benefit by the improved conditions. They had therefore decided to start the Institute which covered an area of about 5,000 square yards of land and was adjoining the Mill compound. The land was divided into a playground and gardens. There were courts for Badminton, tennis, etc.; there was also a a reading and writing room and a library; there will also be a night school where elementary subjects will be taught. The Y. M. C. A. had lent the services of one of their Indian Secretaries, Mr. Francis, to start and organise the various games and activities. A refreshment room would provide light refreshments at cost price. Grain and cloth were also supplied at cost price. Arrangements were also being made to build two-roomed chawls near the Mills, and it was hoped to start a *creche* shortly. It was intended to start a co-operative credit scheme to encourage thrift and to enable the workmen to avoid getting into debts and learn the habit of saving. The whole scheme was carried out by the Mill staff and the Manager, Mr. Thornber, and much credit was due to them.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd said the Directors had been so kind as to ask him to come there and to take part in one of the most interesting ceremonies that he had seen since he had been in this Presidency. He had come there with a particular purpose, and he accepted their kind invitation, because he wished to do what he could to make the public understand that there was a great necessity for all steps to be taken to make the masters and men who worked in the Mill industry better known to one another. He was confident that at the bottom of labour unrest, both here and in other parts of the world, the question of wages played really a very small part in many cases. Generally unrest was due to causes outside wages, as well as wages, to misunderstandings between the masters and the men, to abuses of one kind and another, and only if they could get the masters and the men to know each other better, they could get a thriving industry. These mills, in company with Messrs. Tatas and Messrs. Currimbhoys, were really the pioneers of social service in Mills in this city, and he was confident they would reap a rich reward, and still more confident that when the "mill-hands" began to understand how much the masters were doing for them, they would be tied to the masters by stronger ties. It was perfectly true that many mills in Bombay had not got the same amount of space as the Kohinoor Mills had got. But everyone of them might make an attempt to give some facilities by putting up *cheches* and showing some signs that they took interest in their workmen. Only in the last three or four years had the masters really begun to realise the full sense of their responsibility towards their labour, and he was confident that they really realised it now. The "mill-hands" also had got a duty towards their masters as well. To the "mill-hands" he wanted to say that afternoon that they were gradually winning, winning better conditions, and that was but right and proper. If they were to go on, they had to make the best return to their masters. Constant outbreaks in the mill labour, and constant petty outbreaks in the industry would break the mill industry, and if they wanted the Government and the owners to do more and more for them, the men must show they were grateful to their masters and put in better work. The Government were really keenly interested in the cotton industry; they were not only interested in the "mill-hands", but also in the masters. Bombay was leading India in social service work, and they had got one or two papers which dealt with questions of social work, and that they showed that nationalism could blossom best in social service. He wanted to show that good conditions were quite compatible with good profit, and he welcomed this new step forward by the mill industry in Bombay—between the masters and the men—and thus show their interest and sympathy in the men. He wished the Institute and the Mills all prosperity.

With a vote of thanks by the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas the proceedings terminated.

Pending decision on the recommendations of the Salaries Committee and subject to the approval of the Government of India, the Madras Government have sanctioned with effect from 1st March temporary local allowances to all head constables and constables of the Police Department at the rate of Rs. 3½ and Rs. 3 in the city and the mofussil respectively in addition to the war allowance sanctioned three months ago. This cancels any allowance granted as a preliminary measure in the middle of February.

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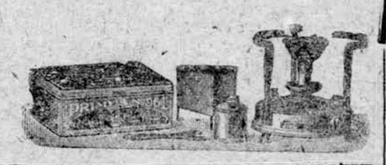
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CONSTANTINOPLE.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

The following is the report of the debate on Constantinople in the House of Commons in the last week of February:—

Major Ormsby-Gore (Stafford, C.U.) asked the Prime Minister if he would state what were the terms of the announcement which had been made by the Viceroy of India on behalf of His Majesty's Government to the people of India in regard to Constantinople; when was the publication of this announcement authorized; and whether the Viceroy had been instructed to modify the announcement in the event of the Turkish Government failing to put a stop to the Armenian massacres and to punish those responsible, in accordance with the poicy declared by the Leader of the House.

Mr. Bonar Law.—The Secretary of State for India cabled to the Viceroy the exact terms of the reply given by me in the House of Commons on February 18, and on the 21st a message was sent by the Government of India to the Secretary of State announcing that the following *communiqué* had been issued in India:—

"An official statement was made in the House of Commons that Admiral de Robeck, British High Commissioner at Constantinople, has been authorized to publish the news that it is proposed by Peace Conference to leave the Turks in Constantinople, but this decision might have to be modified if further massacres occurred."

Sir D. Maclean (Peebles and Southern, L.) asked whether the right hon. gentleman considered it consistent with the rights and dignities of the House that that intimation should be made to the Viceroy in view of his previous statement that such an intimation as that was about the last to which he could give publicity in connexion with the Turkish Treaty.

Mr. Bonar Law.—I really do not quite understand the point of my right hon. friend's question. Does he suggest that it is either desirable or possible that a statement made in the House of Commons should be confined to Great Britain and should not be circulated in India?

Sir D. Maclean.—As the right hon. gentleman asks me that question my answer is that a statement of that kind should have been made to the House of Commons in the first instance.

Mr. Adamson (Fife, W., Lab.) asked whether, in view of the keen interest that was being taken in this matter, the Leader of the House could not see his way to having a discussion earlier than the date mentioned by the Prime Minister last week.

Mr. Bonar Law.—I recognize the force of that question. It is obvious that it must be a disadvantage to have an agitation proceeding without the full knowledge of the facts that will be obtained even from the discussion. At the same time, I am sure the House will feel that it would not be fair to the Prime Minister that he should leave the Prime Minister of other countries, whose assistance he is having, for one day in order to discuss the subject in the House of Commons. On the other hand, if it is possible—(here several words were inaudible)—we shall be quite ready to have a discussion on Thursday, and I can make an announcement on the subject to-morrow.

Replying to Major-General Seely (Ilkeston, C. L.), Mr. Bonar Law added that it had been clearly stated that no further decision would be taken without the House having an opportunity of expressing its judgment. The Prime Minister had stated that no steps should be taken either by the Peace Conference or the Government until the discussion took place. That pledge had been kept.

Lord R. Cecil (Hitchin, C.U.) asked whether the House might feel quite sure that nothing that had been done in India or elsewhere would preclude the House of Commons from expressing a perfectly unbiased opinion.

Mr. Bonar Law.—Nothing that can be done by anyone can preclude the House from expressing its opinion (cheers); but wish my noble friend and the House would realize that the Prime Minister and the Government took steps to make sure that the pledge should be carried out: so much so that the Secretary of State for India, in addition to telegraphing as he did earlier the answer given by me, telegraphed also to the Viceroy the pledge given to the House of Commons.

Sir D. Maclean.—May we now take it that the debate will take place on Thursday next?

Mr. Bonar Law.—I am sorry I did not make it plain. I do not think the House could expect us to ask the Peace Conference to stop its work while the Prime Minister attended here in order that we might have a discussion. But if it looks as if the proceedings at the Peace Conference may make it possible to have a discussion on Thursday we shall have it then, and I shall make an announcement to-morrow. He added, in reply to Mr. Billing (Hertford, Ind.), that the debate would be on a motion for the adjournment or a specific motion, which would, no doubt, be made by his right hon. friends opposite.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor (Liverpool, Scotland, Nat.).—Is it not the fact that the French Chamber, through its Foreign Affairs Committee, has got an opportunity of discussing the policy of the French Government with regard to Constantinople? Is this Parliament to be the only one precluded from expressing its opinion on such a proposal until, by the commitments of the Government, all freedom of action and judgment is taken away?

Mr. Bonar Law.—My hon. friend is entirely in error. No discussion took place in the French Parliament until an announcement had been made by the French Prime Minister. The discussions here will take place in circumstances which will give this House at least equal power with that of the French Parliament.

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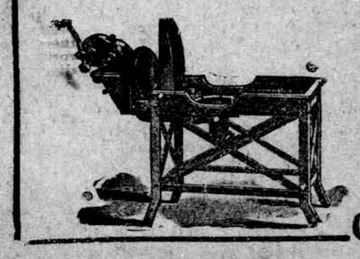

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GUJERAT EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

AN APPEAL FOR RS. ONE LAKH.

The Secretaries of the Gujerat Kelvani Mandal, Ahmedabad, Messrs. I. K. Yajnik and R. V. Pathak, have just issued an appeal for one lakh of rupees to cope with the increasing activities of the League. In the course of the appeal it is stated that recently two double graduates and three honours graduates have joined the League. One honours graduate is expected to join the League in June next. Thus six graduates will take a vow to serve the League for life. The League, therefore, will be responsible for their maintenance.

From the first of March the management of the New English School, Ahmedabad, is entrusted to the League. The building of the school is built from the funds of the school and there is a permanent fund for the school also. The interest of this fund is available for use. Three teachers from the old staff have resigned; but six volunteers have joined the school. There is urgent necessity of adding to the equipment of sports, library and materials of science. Thus, besides the grant from Government and the interest of the permanent fund large expenses will have to be incurred if the school is to be conducted on a high standard. The management of the school being entrusted to the League for three years, it is necessary to collect a good sum for its maintenance.

A new model Gujerati school is also opened in Dolatkhana, Ahmedabad, from the first of March. A pretty large sum will also be needed for the maintenance of this school. The management of the schools for the depressed classes at Nadiad and Godhra has also been entrusted to the League. Very little money is left now from the funds collected for these schools. There are about 100 students in the school at Nadiad and there is a hostel attached to it. There is urgent need of making the financial position of these schools sound.

The League has opened 106 reading rooms in the five districts of Gujerat. In this direction also money is needed as there is incessant demand for such reading rooms from villages.

Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas had donated Rs. 5,000 to the League for starting libraries in villages. Such libraries have been started in 46 villages. More libraries will be opened from the above money, but to supply new books more funds will be required.

The volunteer of the Broach Education Society, Mr. Ambalal Balkrishna Purani, has, with the permission of the said Society, consented to serve the League and by his efforts two native gymnasiums have been started in Ahmedabad, one in Nadiad and one in Anand. The League intends to start a model gymnasium on the land given by the Ahmedabad Municipality near the Kankaria Talav. A good sum of money is needed to do this also.

The League has formed a committee called "The Gujerat Stri Kelvani Mandal" (The Gujerat Women's Educational Society) to frame a syllabus for secondary and higher education for girls and to give certificates after examinations. The Mahila Vidyalayas of Surat and Ahmedabad have joined this Mandal. There is a necessity for a good library on female education. Again, if it has funds it can help in starting Mahila Vidyalayas and classes for females in other places. Thus, if the Women's Educational Society develop into a women's university for Gujerat, more money will be needed.

The League publishes pamphlets and leaflets on educational topics and holds every year a conference. To increase its activities in this direction more funds are necessary.

To maintain any activity out of the several mentioned above lakhs of rupees are required. A Society which takes upon itself the responsibility of maintaining all these activities must have a very large fund. Uptil now the Society was collecting funds enough to keep on its activities for a year. In view of its enlarging field of activities it has decided to collect funds which may last for at least five years. An appeal, therefore, for Rs. 1 lakh is made to the public of Gujerat. It is earnestly hoped that the philanthropic and the rich men of Gujerat will contribute their mite to the funds of the League.

MEETING OF JUDICIAL CLERKS.

The following are some of the resolutions unanimously passed at a meeting held at the Judicial Clerks' District Association at Dharwar on 11th March 1920, under the presidency of Mr. D. R. Deshpande:—

That this meeting views with regret the prospects held out by Government in their Circular No. 5311, dated 6th December 1919, and respectfully approach the Government to take a more liberal view and to fix the unanimous pay and time scale as under:—

(a) Ordinary clerks 60 5/2 to 100; (b) Clerks doing the responsible duties Rs. 100-5-200; (c) Head clerk, Rs. 200-10-300.

That this meeting views with alarm the supplementary circular lately issued by the High Court urging upon the District Courts to report for the reduction of the establishment thereby impliedly puttin still heavier burden on the existing staff and is humbly of opinion that the present strength admits of no reduction and also as regards the scale of pay assigned for the responsible posts of the Department.

That this meeting requests Government to give effect to the revision at least from the beginning of 1917, and that this meeting is humbly of opinion that delay is dangerous and is driving the clerk to the extreme.

That preference in appointments to responsible posts should always be given to senior except in rare cases of exceptional ability and good work.

That bonus may kindly be sanctioned on a liberal scale to allow the present members to establish themselves newly in their life thus enabling them to pay off old debts necessitated by the high prices owing to War crisis.

That preferrence in appointments to higher posts should be given to members of the establishment who have rendered approved service and qualified themselves by experience as eligible for the post.

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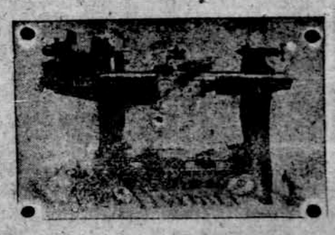

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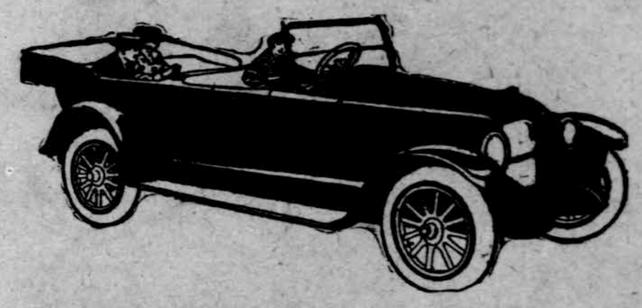

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

OF

The Bombay Chronicle

MARTIAL LAW IN PUNJAB.

93 LAWYERS HUMILIATED.

UNIMAGINABLE TORTURES.

MORE REVELATIONS.

The following is the continuation of Chapter V. of the Congress Sub-Committee's Report dealing with Martial Law at various places in the Punjab:—

For, moment let us see what was actually the. Lala Ishwar Das is an assistant in a ig firm in Amritsar. He had gone to La Labh Chand's house, marked on the plan, n the 18th April. Suddenly Mr. Plomecame with the military into the street. L. Ishwar Das and his friends were liking from a window. Mr. Plomer struck is hunting crop at them and asked them a to stand up and *salam*. Mr. Labh Cand was asked to vacate a portion of his use for the accommodation of the militar 'At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon,' ys this witness, Ishar Das, Panna Lal, Ma Ram and I wanted to go home, but we refused permission by the police. We ask permission again, but it was given condition that we would pass the street l crawling. So all of us had to pass outhe street by crawling on our bellies. Ve could not go to our houses by any oth road." (St. 104, p. 163). It is to be oerved that this was the first day of the der which had not been promulgated, vether by word of mouth or in writing. (t became known only as it was being eerced.

Anothe witness, Lala Megha Mal is cloth merhant, who says: "My house is i Kucha Krichan (an alley from the crawling lane) nd my shop is in Guru Bazar. On the vy first day soldiers were posted in KuchaKurichan, I was stopped by the soldiers ven I was returning home at about 5 m., and I was ordered to creep on my by. I however ran away, and kept awatill after the soldiers had left. That day came home at 9 p.m. and found my wife li up with fever. There was no water in house to be given to her, and no doctor nd no medicine. I had to fetch water myself late in the night. For the seven daysollowing, my wife had to be without an treatment, as no doctor would liko to cre on his belly." (St. 114).

In this le is a Jain Sabha Mandir where som *Sadhus* live. Lala Rallya Ram, opiu contractor, has a house neat the Mandir As he was going to his shop, he was comlled to crawl. He says, "while I w crawing, they kicked me with their bts and also gave me blows with the bt-ends of their rifles. That day, I did t go back home to take my food. . . . . For full 8 days, not a single sweep appeared; so the refuse of the houses is never removed, nor were the latrines eaned. The water carrier, too, was thnghout absent . . . . . we could neitheget vegetables nor other eatables." (S 102).

Lala Ganpi Rai of the Jain Mandir, living in theane, says, "Even those, who had to attenthe temple in the street for the purpose worship, were made to crawl in the me way." (St. 122).

Lal Devi D. Banker, was ordered to crawl on his lly. He offered to go back to his house, t he was forced to crawl. He says, "I ed to go on my hands and knees at first, at I was threatened with a bayonet, and had to creep on my belly." (St. 99).

A BLIND MADE TO CRAWL AND KICKED.

Kahan Chand has been blind for the last 20 years. He was made to crawl and was kicked. (St. 105).

Abdulla, teacher by profession, had to crawl and whilst he was taking rest in the way, he was kicked and struck with the butt end of a rifle. His body was scratched all over on account of his being a stout man. (St. 106).

Whilst the crawling was being enforced, sacred pigeons and other birds were shot. The *Pinjarapole*, a sacred house for the care of animals, which was just at one end of the lane, was defiled. The wells in the lanes were polluted by the soldiers easing themselves near them. (St. 121).

The official testimony is that 50 persons were subjected to the barbarous and inhuman process of crawling.

Those, who have not undergone the degradation of compulsory *salaming*, can hardly realize the intensity of pain and humiliation caused to one, who has actually undergone it. We, who have heard the description given to us by those who were made to *salam*, are ably only somewhat to realize what it must have meant to them. The *salaming* order, made applicable to the city containing a population of 160 000 souls, was not a small thing and it meant standing and performing fixed movements with the right arm. No wonder, there are witnesses who state that they were arrested for not *salaming* in the proper manner. Nor did the effect of the order end with exacting the particular manner of *salam*. The defaulters had to undergo punishment in a variety of ways.

Lala Har Gopal Khanna, B.A., was, on the 18th of April, passing through a street with some friends. He saw some policemen on horse-back followed by General Dyer, who beckoned to him. On reaching there, Lala Har Gopal saluted in the military fashion, whereupon he was told that he did not know how to *salam* and wos told to present himself, the next day, in the Ram Bagh garden. He took leave of the General with a salute and asked Mr. Plomer, City Superintendent of Police, where the had to present himself in the Ram Bagh. Mr. Plomer immediately ordered a constable to take him to the *Kotwal Sahib*. On being taken there, he was made to squat, along with 2 or 3 other men, on the damp floor. By 7 p.m., more men joined them. Then they were marched in pairs to the *Kotwali*. At the *Kotwali*, they had to pass the night sitting or lying in the open. A Gurkha guard was placed upon them. At 8-30, next morning, they were taken to the Ram Bagh, where they were all kept standing in the sun, until a military *Havaldar* (Serjeant) taught them how to *salam*. They were then let off (St. 95 and St. 96). Mian Firoz Din, an Hony. Magistrate, says:—"People used to be whipped for not standing up whilst *salaaming* the General and Mr Plomer. Those, who did not *salam*, were at times arrested. I saw a few cases of such whipping and of such arests myself. The people were so terrified, that many had to keep standing practically the whole da prevent any mistake on their part and to avoid any such punishment. I say "practically," because they had to stand up every time they heard the sound of a motor car. I myself did so." (St. 2).

Flogging,, in so far as it was in public, was not only humiliating but it was torturing and, save for the official evidence given, it is difficult to know why flogging was administered at all. Official evidence shows that flogging was administered for the so-called breach of fort discipline, and at to those who were suspected of assaulting Miss Sherwood. General Dyer has admitted that he wanted to lash them in the crawling lane Thus, six boys were flogged on the beoth, marked in the plan. Each of them was fastened to the *tikiki* (triangle) and given 30 stripes. One of them, Sundar Singh, "became senseless, after the 4th stripe, but, after some water was poured into his mouth by a soldier, he regained consciousness. Flogging was then resumed. He lost his consciousness for the second time, but the flogging never ceased till he was given 30 stripes. He was taken off the flogging post bleeding and quite unconscious. The other boys were similarly treated, and the majority of them became unconscious, while they were being flogged. "They were all handcuffed and as they could not walk even a few places, they were dragged by the police. They were then taken to the fort." (St. 115, St. 177 and St 188).

General Dyer in his evidence has said that the lawyer constables did useful service and Mr. Kitchin has said that they rather liked it. Let us see what the lawyers themselves have to say about their apointment and the nature of the services they had to render. We have already referred to Lala Kanhya Lal. He is the oldest lawyer of Amritsar. Even he did not escape the distinction. He says:—"I have to add that, along with all the members of the local bar, I was compelled to act as a special constable. This appointment was made on the 22nd of April, when there was absolutely no necessity for such appointment, for the maintenance of peace and order in the city. The police force was quite sufficient for the purpose, and as, a matter of fact, the city was quiet on those days. In my old age, I was made to work like a coolie, carying tables and chairs from one place to another, and to patrol the city in the hot sun. The abuse, which was showered upon us, and the indignities to which we were put, added a great deal to our sufferings. I cannot believe that our appointment was necessary for the maintenance of peace and order. The order was meant to punish us. The local bar takes part in public affairs and took a prominent part in the Rowlatt Act agitation, that is why the whole bar was punished in this way." (St. 29)

Lala Palmokand Bhatia, High Court Vakil, Municipal Commissioner, describing the ceremony of appointing special constables, says, that they were made to sit on the ground, and 'it was then that we were called up to witness 2 citizens being flogged after being tied to the post. We were specially ordered to see this scene. In the evening, all the members of the bar were made to stand in a line." Lieut. Newman was placed in charge. He threatened one of them with kicking. They were to report themselves thrice a day and patrol the city for the rest of the day. "In other words," Mr. Bhatia says, "we had to keep ourselves in attendence, the whole day, either in the garden or in the city. We were constantly reminded that we were mere constables and the punishment for any neglect was not only flogging or imprisonment, but also death. We were made to do the work of coolies, by being ordered to take tables and chairs in the presence of many people, who held us in respect, although there were orderlies and other servants enough for such work.' They were particularly taught how to *salam*. They were discharged on the 12th May. He too agrees with Lala Kanhya Lal that the idea was to punish the members of the Bar. (St 91).

Pandit Rajendra Misra and other lawyers support the foregoing allegations and say that they were thus insulted and ill treated, although they had helped the authorities. (St. 94).

90 LAWYERS HUMILIATED AND HARASSED.

Altogether, ninety three lawyers were humiliated in this manner, not to mention the pecuniary loss they had unnecessarily to sustain, by reason of being deprived of their ordinary vocation.

Perhaps, the wholesale arrests, that took place during the Martial Law period, and the treatment meted ont during the confinement, was the most harassing form of punishment, from which, at the time the arrests were going on, no citizen considered himself to be safe.

Lala Girdhari Lal says, "The police began to arrest people from 12th April, as far as I remember. There was no break after that, and people in every sphere of life were arrested from day to day, while employed peacefully in their occupations. No charge was stated." They were then "handcuffed at once and put into the lock-up, for days and months, without being informed what they were accused of; and no opportunity was ever allowed them to see or consult friends or relations. When Mr. Badrul Aslam Ali Khan was arrested, the impression created in the public mind was that all connected with the Congress movement in the city would suffer likewise. Lala Girdhari Lal had left Amritsar on the 7th of April and returned on the 11th, leaving a relation very ill at Cawnpore. He wanted therefore to go back to Cawnpore. After much difficulty, he was able to procure a pass, permitting him to leave Amritsar. He left on the 2nd April by the Calcutta Mail. On the Beas River Bridge, the train was stopped and the Indian passengers' luggage was minutely searched. He heard after some time that he was wanted by the authorities at Amritsar. He presented himself to the superintendent of police at Cawnpore, who treated him courteously and sent him under escort to Amritsar. He had a newspaper in his hands, as permission had been given to him by the Sub-Inspector, who was in charge. This was too much for the Amritsar Supdt; but the Sub-Inspector quietly told him that he had allowed Lala Girdhari Lal to buy the newspaper, as there was no instruction from his chief to restrict the liberty of his charge in such a manner. Lala Girdhari Lal was at once handcuffed, and, upon his enquiring why he was arrested, no reply was returned. He had nothing to eat since 11 o'clock on 22-4-19 till the next day at 8 a.m. He was locked up in a small room with 10 or 11 persons in it. In a corner of the room was an evil smelling chamber-pot. The next morning, they were allowed out for a few minutes for the necessary purposes of life and were shut up again. They were allowed neither to bathe nor to change clothes, and it was with difficulty that they were able to obtain water, when there was a charitably disposed constable near by. The month of May is about the hottest month of the year and the discomfort of being in a stuffy and crowded little room can be easily imagined. He was taken before some officials in due course. One of them made insulting and offensive remarks about him. On the 24th May, he was removed from the lock-up to the Subsidiary Jail. The food given was "unfit for human consumption." On the 27th May, he and his companions were taken to Lahore, handcuffed in pairs. No one was allowed to come near them. Those who dared to talk to them were straightway arrested. They had to walk from the Lahore Ry. Station to the court,—a distance of about 2 miles. The Inspector of police prevented them from having water to drink on the way. On reaching the court they had to wait outside the court all day long. They were then taken to the Central Jail, where each one was locked up in an iron cage, about 7 by 2, and 4 feet high. The bathing arrangement was most filthy. A small drain, used for all sorts of purposes, was pointed out for the purpose. On the 27th, only a few, whose relatives had paid for them, were removed to slightly better rooms and could get somewhat better food, and it was only here that permission was granted to change clothes. On the 28th May, they were transferred to the Borstal Jail. On the 3rd June, some of the Amritsar prisoners were sent up for trial. Some others were asked, without knowing the nature of charges against them, to cite their witnesses. Lala Girdhari Lal was released, on the 6th June, without any trial and without ever knowing why he had been arrested at all. Thus one of the leaders of Amritsar, not unknown to the authorities, was arrested and detained for over a fortnight and treated worse even than a common felon, for every prisoner under trial is entitled to see his relations, certainly his legal advisers, and receive what food he likes. Mian Firoz Din, an Honorary Magistrate of 21 years'

(Continued on next page.)

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MARTIAL LAW IN AMRITSAR.

(Continued from previous page.)

standing, and a *Rais* of Amritsar, says that, whilst the most respectable men of Amritsar were being harassed and molested the well *known badmashes* were left practically untouched. (St. 2).

FORCED TO RITE WRONG STATEMENT.

Mr. Maqbool Mahmood, High Court Vakil, who, at the risk of his life, it will be remembered, tried, on the 10th April, to turn away the crowd near the bridge, was later on arrested by a Sub-Inspector, was taken to the police station and was prompted to say "I could and would identify the murderers of Robinson and Rowland. I informed the police that I had already sent a written statement to them and that I had stated that I could not recognize any body. This statement was then brought to me and I was then asked to tear it off with my own hands and to submit a fresh statement giving the names of those whom they had found out as culprits. I refused to comply with the demand and some threats were flung at me However, I was subsequently allowed to leave." He was then cited as a defence witness. S. Sukha Singh told him that many people had refused to give evidence for the defence and that he should do likewise. He said he had his own conscience, to which S. Sukha Singh replied that in those days. "Nobody had a conscience and those, that had, suffered." He added that he would see that his pleader's licence was cancelled and further that he got into trouble. (St. 5.)

SUFFERING FOR NOTHING.

On the 20th April, Dr. Kidar Nath Bhandari, Senior Asstt. Surgeon, age 62, was asked by Sardar Sukha Singh to name any one of the mob that had gone to attack Mrs. Easdon on the 10th April. Dr. Kidar Nath told him "that he could not do so." Upon this, Sardar Sukha Singh, Mr. Plomer and Mr. Marshall shouted out, "Oh! you don't help the Government; you will also be arrested!" To this the Doctor replied, "I cannot name anybody whom I had not seen and you can do what you like." Thereupon, Sardar Sukha Singh told the doctor that he had orders to arrest him and that he should consider himself under arrest. He was not shown the orders, but was sent to the lock-up, together with his assistant. Both of them were kept in the lock-up till the 27th April, on which date they were removed to the Subsidiary Jail. It meant a walk of about a mile and as he had heart trouble he asked for a conveyance. He added also that his being paraded and handcuffed with others through the bazar would shock him. He was nevertheless made to walk to the jail, together with 62 other prisoners. He says, "as it was very hot, I fainted when I reached the jail, but recovered soon, owing to the kindness of a policeman, who kindly gave me a little water to drink." He was locked up in a cell and given bread which he could not eat. The request of a friend to supply him with food from outside was refused; and so was also the request to change his clothes, "which were stinking and full of lice." On the 2nd May, the Deputy Commissioner went to the jail and the doctor asked him "why he was being detained." The answer was there was nothing against him, except "that he had not tried to save the life of Mrs. Easdon, when she was attacked by the mob." The doctor tried to reason that it was not possible for him to do so, because he did not know when the mob went to her, but it was of no avail. He and his assistant, were, however, released on the 12th of May, without knowing any definite charges against him. Whilst he was at the *Kotwali* lock-up, between 20th and 27th April, some one went to him twice and said "you are suffering for nothing." If you mention a few names who were in the mob, you will be released at once." (St. 13).

UNIMAGINABLE TORTURES.

Mr. Mohammad Amin, a pleader, is the father of Mohammad Akram, who was sentenced to death—a sentence which was subsequently commuted to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, in connection with the attempt to assault Mrs. Easdon. He claims personal friendship with Mrs. Easdon, and in his statement attached hereto, he contends that his son, who looked up to Mrs. Easdon as his mother, was totally innocent. On the 20th April, he, with his son and brother, was arrested and taken to the *Kotwali*. He says, "I was taken by a constable to the door of the *Havalat*. A small room as it was, it contained not less than 30 unfortunate men. It was a horrible sight to see them stretching out their arms out of the iron bars and praying for a drink of water. I was going to faint at the sight. I said to a policeman 'I have no objection to going in, but I must tell you that I shall not be able to live there for a quarter of an hour.' He went to the Inspector and shortly after came back and took me to another room, where I found Dr. Bashir and Mr. Badrul Islam Ali Khan, Barrister-at-Law. From this room they took out some persons and put us, 6 newcomers, in their place. Never in my life have I ever seen a dirty place like this. Most of us kept sitting all through the night. We prayed that we might be allowed food from our houses for that one evening only, but it was refused. We asked for coverings, but they too were denied to us. After a short time, a policeman came to Gama and in our presence said, 'why do you put your life in danger? Name four or five men with whom you have some enmity, we shall make you a witness.' Gama said, 'I have no enemy to name.' The policeman went away, but after a few minutes he reappeared and said to him, 'look here, name Qayam, and as to others say what you please.' We got extremely frightened at the way the police were fabricating false evidence, and thought that we were not safe.' The witness describes the condition in the jail. They were kept handcuffed in their cells in pairs and thus led even to the latrines. They begged for the removal of the handcuffs, whilst they were actually in the latrines but it was no use. They were compelled to walk round and round in the hot sun—we imagine for exercise. They were given no food for 36 hours and they were made to sleep on the bare floor. The handcuffs were at a later stage removed. "The food, which we were expected to take, was a little heap of gram in one corner and a bucket of drinking water in the other, while near by, was a tinpot for passing water. could not take that food and kept hungry for another day." The things improved the next day. They were allowed to have their own food and a change of clothes. Thus they remained at the fort for 22 days. On the 12th of May, they were taken to Lahore to stand their trial. They were 52 men chained together. In Lahore, they were made to sit out the whole day, without drink or food. They had to walk from the Lahore station to the court and from the court to the Central Jail in the burning sun. He and his brother were discharged on the 27th of May. (St. 14).

"GIVE FALSE EVIDENCE."

Mrs. Nelley Benjamin, Sub-Asstt. Surgeon, is a friend of Mrs. Easdon. She was the one who screened her from assault. She says, "when the enquiry was going on, I was taken to the *Kotwali* on two occasions; I was asked to say that I had seen Mohammad Amin in the crowd. As I said that was not the truth, Mr Plomer threatened to send me to jail. I told them whatever I knew but I refused to give false evidence. They also tempted me with a reward from the Government, if I supported the story of Mrs. Easdon regarding the presence of Mohammad Amin. I refused again". (St. 16).

"WOULD BE MADE ACCUSED AND HANGED."

Seth Gul Mohammad, a glassware merchant, was arrested on the 20th April, whilst he was offering prayer, and taken to the *Kotwali*. He was asked to give false evidence. Inspector Jawaharlal caught hold of his beard and slapped him so hard that it made him reel for a while. He then asked him to state "Doctors Satyapal and Kitchlew had instigated me to bring about the *hartal* on the 6th and that they had encouraged me, by saying that they would use bombs to drive out the English from the country." The witness refused. The officer then asked his underlings to take him aside and make him "alright." He was then taken away a few paces from the officers' table and asked by a number of constables to please Jawaharlal by doing what he wanted. He still refused. So they caught hold of his hand and placed it under the leg of a cot, over which eight constables sat. "When the pain became unbearable", the witness proceeds, "I cried out, leave my hand, I will do whatever you ask me to do." He was then taken to Jawaharlal again. But he again refused to implicate the Doctors. He was therefore kept confined in a room that day. During the two following days he was beaten, slapped and caned. He was told that he would be made an accused and hanged. This beating went on for eight days. On the eighth day, he again agreed to make the desired statement. He was then taken to Aga Ibrahim, the Magistrate, before whom he repeated the same "untrue statement" that was required of him. Hansraj, the approver, who was also in the *Kotwali*, advised him to do as the police asked. After ten days' detention he was let off, on the condition that he appeared at the *Kotwali* from day to day, which he did up to the 9th of June, when he was taken to Lahore. On the 16th of June, he was produced before the Martial Law Tribunal, where he made a clean breast of the whole thing and told the Judges that he was tortured. (St. 21).

Brijlal, a boy 14 years old, was kept under custody for 9 days. After two days he was made over to Hansraj and was induced to make a false statement before the Martial Law Tribunal, which he retracts in the evidence before us. (St. 22)

Sardar Atma Sing, wine merchant, was arrested in front of General Dyer on the 13th April. He was made to walk with the procession and he adds, "they tied a cloth round one of my arms and dragged me along with them through several streets of the city." He was prevented by a British soldier from getting some water to drink. Some others were arrested also during the day, and nine of them were handcuffed and confined in a cell without food. On the 15th, they were taken before the General and were all tied to a tree, "constantly abused and laughed at." After the General had finished his lunch, they were produced before him. Then Sirdar Atma Singh was sentenced to 8 days' quarter-guard. He was never told what the charge against him was. During his incarceration, he was relieved by a sergeant of his gold ring and a West End hunting watch bearing his name. (St. 30).

Muhamad Ismail, butcher, was arrested about the 18th April. His father was also arrested and both were beaten and were released only after his brother Dina was produced. Dina himself was detained for three days, and is said to have been mercilessly beaten. (St. 46).

Abdul Aziz, vegetable seller, was arrested for having sworn as a *Khansama*, which he denied. He was taken before the General, was kept in the lock-up for two days, was given ten stripes and was ordered to close his shop for 14 days. (St. 123).

Lala Raliaram, pensioner, 58 years old, was asked by a Sub-Inspector to give the names of those who had beaten Miss Sherwood. He replied that he knew nothing, as he was not present. Whereupon, he was beaten with a cane, his beard was pulled and he was made to walk up and down the lane and set free in the evening. (St. 107).

EXTORTION OF MONEY.

Lala Dadu Mal was beaten and made to crawl. He and his son were arrested, and he was discharged and rearrested and at last let off, after he had paid on hundred rupees to the headman of the bazar, for the police. He was rearrested and was compelledl to pay fifty rupees more and purchase his release. The Police used to go to his shop and forcibly take away cream, etc., for their use. His son was detained for 8 days and was then given 30 stripes, although, during the process, he became unconscious. He witnessed others also being flogged. He says, "these men shrieked with pain and were all bleeding. (St. 116).

Lala Rakharam saw Dhaniram who was made to sit down and catch hold of his ears after passing his hands under his legs. (St. 108).

Gholam Qadir Toopgar was arrested during the third week of April by Sub-Inspector Amir Khan. He was asked to point out the looted property, and he was beaten severely when he pleaded ignorance. He was asked to give the names of certain persons as members of the mob that had burnt and looted the Bhagtanwala Ry. Station. His turban was taken off, his hands were tied with it and he was suspended from a tree for about 10 minutes. He saw 8 or 9 men, besides himself, being subjected to torture. He says "I saw Peeera Gujar lying flat on the ground and a Havaldar, whom I know by face, pushed a stick into his anus in the presence of Sub-Inspector Amir Khan. He cried piteously all the time, but the police showed no mercy. For full 3 days and nights we were not allowed any food, during which period we were subjected to police torture I was released after 5 days." (St. 141.)

Miraj Din, barber, generally supports the above statement, he himself sharing the same fate as Gholam Padir. (St. 142.)

IMAM'S BITTER EXPERIENCE.

Gholam Jilani, an Imam (leader at prayer) of Masjid and deed-writer, is perhaps the worst case of torture we have come across. He took a prominent part in organizing the Ram Naumi festival. He was arrested on the 16th April. The statement contains such a wealth of detail, that it must be read *in toto* in order to appreciate the measure of torture that the Imam had to undergo (St. 134.) Main Firoz Din, Hony. Magistrate (St. 2) and Mr. Gholam Yaseen, Barrister (St. 6) support what is stated about his treatment by the witness. Mohammad Shafi (St. 139) saw some of the tortures that Gholam Jilani was subjected to and heard his piteous cries. He says that, on the same day, one Khir Din was similarly treated, his condition became so bad that he never recovered from the injuries he had received (St. 139). Mian Quamar Uuddin Khan, landlord and proprietor, says Maulvi Gholam Jilani met him immediately after his release. He saw the injuries which were received by him and that the story that he related to him then is the same as he gave before us (St. 140). Gholam Mohammad witnessed the torture on him and on Khair Din, who, he says, died a few days ago of the injuries (St. 138). Haji Shamasuddin, landlord and zamindar, also witnessed the tortures administered to Maulvi Gholam Jilani and late Khair Din. The Haji was called by the police. He says, "They drove a stick into his anus. Also, he was in a most pitiable condition. I saw his urine and excreta coming out. All of us, who were outside, were told by the police that those, who did not give evidence, would be treated like that" (St. 135). Witnesses 136—137 also corroborate the statement about torture to which both Jilani and Khair Din were subjected. Malik Abdull Hai, merchant of Pashmina, on receipt of a telegram from the Superindent of Police, went from Lahore to Amritsar about the 15th of May and, there, he was given over to Inspector Jawaharlal, who tempted him with reward by increment in his pay, if he would give false evidence against Dr. Kitchlew. When he refused, he was threatened that he would be included amongst the accused. When all the threats and persuations failed, he was taken to a room and thrashed "mercilessly." Being frightened, he eventually yielded. His statement was taken down and he was summoned before the Martial Law Court. He proceeds, "I made up my mind to tell the truth..... I submitted before the judges how I had been harrassed by the police to give false evidence. When I had finished my deposition I came out. The Naib Court arrested me and was about to lead me to police room when I screamed out. Thereupon, a few barristers who were then present in the court in connection with the case, among whom were Mukand Lal Puri and Mr. Hasan and others, came on the scene.....Having freed myself from the grip of the Naib Court I immediately told the judges the whole story. The presiding judge ordered me to proceed home by another route." (St. 148.)

Mr. Badrul Islam Ali Khan, Barrister at-Law was arrested on the 19th April. The police walked into his wife's bedroom and when she asked them to go outside they refused to do so. He was taken to the Kotwali where Mr. Plomer said in a loud voice, "this is the man who wants to be the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab." He recites how he was pressed to give evidence. He describes the condition of the cell in which he and the fellow prisoners were locked up, how they were subjected to humiliation, and discusses the charges that were brought against him, before he was finally discharged. He concludes:—"There was an attempt made by the police to manufacture evidence against me by torturing a man named Gholam Jilani, who admitted the fact in his evidence before the Martial Law Commission, in the course of my trial. Thus it was that I was arrested and kept in custody for a period of 2 months and tried for my life." (St. 88.)

Mr. Gurdial Singh Salaria, Bar-at-Law, was also arrested. He was one of those, who, in common with others, at the peril of his life, tried to go, on the 10th April, to push the crowd back from the bridge. He describes also the indignities he had to suffer. He remained in custody from the 23rd of May to the 5th of July (St. 87.)

THE BLACKEST CHAPTER.

The paragraphs, we have devoted to indiscriminate arrests and tortures for the purpose of extorting evidence, furnish perhaps the blackest chapter in the whole of the story of the cruelties perpetrated in the name of martial law. The tragedy of Jallianwala Bagh was staggering for its dramatic effect. But the slow torture of the arrests was felt not only by those who suffered but by those also who were always in fear of being arrested, for from the evidence collected by us, it is clear that there was no method about these arrests. All classes and conditions of people came in for this treatment. Nobody had a feeling of safety. We wish, too, to add that we have been most careful in the collection of the evidence on this head. We were incredulous when we entered upon the inquiry, but as statement after statement came under our notice, we were driven to accept the general charge. The most damaging statements are so fully supported that, in our opinion, they will stand the test of investigation in any court of law.

We would here add that we had copious evidence about bribes having been freely taken by the police. But we have refrained from taking evidence on this point for Amritsar, because the witnesses, whilst they gave us their confidence, were unwilling to disclose their names. If the Government wish to know the truth about this class of corruption, we suggest the holding of an inquiry, with a promise of protection to those who would come forward to give their evidence. We are sure that the Government have no desire to screen offendrs of this class and we feel equally sure that, by adopting the course suggested by us, they will clean the police department of its worst features. The evidence of torture, too, challenges inquiry. It is there before the Government. They cannot ignore evidence given with the detail that characterises it.

ABORTION OF JUSTICE.

Not much need now be said to show that where there was an organized attempt made to procure false evidence, there must have been serious and extensive abortion of justice, during the trials that took place, whether before the Martial Law Commissions, the Summary Courts, or Area Officers. It may not be amiss to describe the constitution of these courts. The Martial Law Commissions were composed of three members, clothed with summary jurisdiction and possessing the power to inflict death sentences. They were not bound to record any evidence, and their judgments were unappealable. The Summary Courts, on the other hand, contained only one member, usually a Magistrate, and they became the courts of inferior jurisdiction, having power to award imprisonment upto two years and to impose fines up to Rs. 1,000. Their judgments also were final and unappealable to any superior court. We have examined the published records of the trial before these courts and the statistics published by the Government, and we have come to the conclusion that the majority of the convictions are wholly bad. In the Amritsar district, according to the statistical abstract 188, were tried before the Martial Law Commissions, of whom three were acquitted. Before the Summary Courts and Area Officers, 73 were tried, and 32 acquitted, discharged or released.

In view of the Royal Prolamation and the release of the majority of the prisoners convicted by the tribunals mentioned by us, it is unnecessary to go into the details of these trials. But it may be mentioned that cases, involving transportation for life with forfeiture of property as the minimum penalty, were based on such charges as organising the hartal or making speeches on the Rowlatt Act. Leading men were charged with serious offences on no better evidence than that of an approver. We hope, however, to discuss the Martial Law Commission trials a little more fully in our discussion of the Lahore events. We shall close our examination of the Amritsar events withe remark that the authorities committed a criminal blunder in secretly deporting Doctors Kitchlew and Satyapal; that there was at least undue haste in firing; that, had they acted with tact and consideration, then, in spite of the deportation, the mob excesses would have been prevented; that the excesses were, in any event, deplorable and deserving of condemnation; that the massacre in the Jallianwalla Bagh was an act of inhumanity and vengeance, unwarranted by anything that then existed or has since transpired; that, on General Dyer's own showing, the introduction of Martial Law in Amritsar was not justified by any local causes and that its prolongation was a wanton abuse of authority, and its administration unworthy of a civilized government.

2. TARN TARAN.

Tarn Taran is a part of the Amritsar District and a railway station. It is 16 miles from Amritsar and a Sikh centre, next only to Amritsar in importance. It was alleged by the Police Sub-Inspector that there was an attempt to loot the treasury. The evidence in our possession shows that the charge was a pure fabrication; yet a large number of persons was convicted of that charge by a Summary Court.

3. LAHORE CITY.

The Commissioners then proceed to describe the operation of Martial Law in Lahore:

In point of political importance, Lahore is the first city in the Punjab, being its capital and the seat of the Government. We have, however, treated Amritsar first, as, apart from its great importance as the Sikh stronghold, it was there that the disorder arose, and it was there that the policy of the Government was determined. Lahore is a big Railway Junction for Peshawar, Calcutta, Karachi and Bombay. The distance between Lahore and Delhi is 298 miles. The population of Lahore, excluding that of the Cantonment, is about 250,000 of which the Mahomedan element is preponderant, Hindus being nearly a third of the Muhamadans.

Lahore has ten colleges for boys and two for girls, and numerous High Schools for boys and girls. It is also the seat of the Punjab University. It has two English dailies; one conducted in the interests generally of the bureaucracy and European commerce; the other devoted to Indian national interests. It has several dailies and weeklies in the vernaculars. Lahore, therefore, of all the places in the Punjab possesses the largest number of the literate classes and is the best supplied in the Punjab with news from day to day. The Punjab has been noted and even congratulated by Sir Michael O'Dwyer on its comparative indifference to Indian politics, but, of late, it had begun to organize political life, and Lahore was leading the way. This awakening was strengthened by Sir Michael O'Dwyer's speech in the Council at the threshold of his career, already referred to. Moreover, the Punjab shared in common with the rest of India the increase in political activity consequent upon the introduction of the Rowlatt legislation and Lahore led the way in the Punjab. When Mr. Gandhi announced his Satyagraha declaration, the leaders in the Punjab were and remained, upto the last moment, undecided as to its acceptance, and no one seemed actually to have taken the Satyagraha pledge, certainly none in Lahore. But fasting and hartal stood on a different footing. Their observance required no pledge and no continuity of action. But, even on this point, the leaders do not appear to have been sure of their ground, nor did they know what response the populace would make to Mr. Gandhi's call. They decided to publish and distribute his letter with reference to it. As soon as the Government came to know that there was to be hartal, they became panicky. On the 4th of April, a police notice was issued in Lahore, prohibiting processions and meetings without previous permission. On the 5th, the leaders were invited by the Deputy Commissioner to meet him. Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhari and other leaders have described in their statements the whole of that interview and the subsequent events. At that meeting, the leaders went so far as to say that if the Government did not want them to hold the meeting contemplated by them, they would abandon it, but the Deputy Commissioner was satisfied with the following terms, namely:—

(a) All may endeavour, up to the evening of the 5th, to convince the citizens either for or against the *hartal*.

(b) On the 6th, there should be no canvassing one way or the other.

(c) The meeting may take place, but there should be no inflamatory speech-making.

The 6th broke upon Lahore with an absolutely complete *hartal* such as had never been seen before. Thousands, including women and children, observed the *hartal*, and people went to the river to bathe and on their return they formed themselves into a procession. Strictly speaking, this was in breach of the police notice we have referred to. The procession, however, was perfectly orderly. The police wisely refrained from any interference, but when the procession went towards the Mall, they would not allow it to proceed any further than the Post Office. They obtained the services of the leaders for turning the processionists back. Lala Duni Chand and Dr. Gokal Chand Narang came to their assistance and succeeded in preventing the processionists from going up the Mall.

"WOULD MAKE LEADERS PAY."

There is, however, a slight indication of what was troubling Sir Michael O'Dwyer. It is said that he had been saying in the course of conversations that there would be no *hartal* in the Punjab, but he was painfully surprised to see a complete *hartal* even in the capital city, and he is further reported to have remarked that he would make the leaders pay for the crime of having brought about such a complete *hartal*.

In the afternoon, there was a meeting at the Bradlaugh Hall. It was attended by thousands of people. Such a meeting Lahore had never seen before. Sir M. O'Dwyer had specially deputed the Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department to attend this meting. The speeches made at the meeting were fully reported; we have seen them. While they were assertive in tone and insistent on the people's right to have the Rowlatt legislation repealed, there was nothing seditious in them, and certainly nothing that could in any shape or form be interpreted to mean an incitement to violence. Nothing happened on the 7th and 8th.

The 9th of April, the Ram Naumi day, was observed as in Amritsar. The people gave themselves up to rejoicings and utilized the day for Hindus and Mohamadans to fraternize with each other. What was therefore a purely religious function has been, happily, of late years turned also into a national celebration. There were officials with the procession. They were cheered wherever their presence was noticed.

TWO FIRINGS.

Thus, everything was quiet up to the 10th. Not so, however, Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He knew that Mr. Gandhi was invited by Dr. Satyapal to visit Amritsar and to explain his doctrine of *Satyagraha*. He knew, too, that, in response to that invitation and that of Sanyasi Swami Shraddhanand, Mr. Gandhi was to visit Delhi and had left Bombay for Delhi on the 8th April. He could not brook it, and after receiving permission from the Viceroy, he stopped Mr. Gandhi's entry into the Punjab, and had him arrested at the first station inside the Punjab border and sent him back to the Bombay Presidency wherein he was interned. The news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest and internment was received in Lahore on the 10th, through its publication in the "Civil and Military Gazette," and, without any organization or effort, there was an immediate closing of shops. By 4 o'clock, all business was suspended. Some of the citizens formed a procession and began marching towards the Mall. By the time they reached Anarkali, it had become a big procession, but as the police had prevented the procession of the 6th April from going up the Mall, the majority stopped near the Forman Christian College, but about 3 to 4 hundred persons, including students, decided to march up the Mall with the intention of proceeding to the Government House, to ask for Mr. Gandhi's release. As soon as this was known, a party of police came out, passed by the crowd from behind, wheeled round and facing it stopped its march near the O'Dwyer Soldiers' Club. The crowd, however, would not listen to the police. Order to fire was given; 2 to 3 lives were lost, more were wounded. The crowd retired back. The dead and the wounded were taken away by the police. Assistance of doctors who were passing by was refused. The crowd, thus broken up, was pushed back slowly by the police all the way through the Anarkali till very near the Lohari gate. The police wanted to disperse the crowd at this point also. They parleyed for over half an hour, as stated by Mr. Broadway, the Superintendent of Police, before the Hunter Committee. Meanwhile, Pandit Rambhaj Dutt Chowdhari, who was informed at his house, which is situated outside the city, of what had happened, hastened to the spot and offered his services. He was asked to turn the crowd back and to disperse it. The Pandit tried, but his voice could not reach except to those who were immediately near. He therefore spoke from a raised seat. Meanwhile, the superintendent of Police was becoming impatient. The Deputy Commissioner and asked for some time, so that he could reason with the crowd and induce it to disperse. But Mr. Fyson gave him only two minutes and told him that if the people did not disperse within that time, he would immediately order firing. The Pandit protested that he could hardly make an impression on the crowd within two minutes, but Mr. Fyson was unbending. The Pandit, however, tried and he partially succeeded in making some of the crowd turn back, but Mr. Fyson proved as good as is word, and on the expiry of the time limit gave the order to fire, inflicting about the same casualties as near the O'Dwyer Solders' Club. The firing dispersed the crowd but left the people sore at heart.

CIVILIZED GOVERNMENT?

We are of opinion that both the firings could have been avoided. The crowd was unarmed, it had passed several public buildings, including besides the Christian College, the Y. M. C. A., the Alliace Bank of Simla, the Bank of Bengal, the Pst Office, the Telegraph Office, the High Courtand the Cathedral. As at Amritsar, the authorities omitted to take the usual intermediate stages, and they erred in not giving sufficient time to Pandit Rambhaj Dutt Chowdhari, who had been admittedly making an earnest effort to disperse the crowd. No resistance was offered by the crowd. We presume that other crowds in India are of about the same temper under given circumstances and of the same determination or rather weakness of the Punjabi crowd. We say this, because we have heard it suggested that a Punjab crwd is different from and more defiant andletermined than any other crowd. We holdh different view. Some of us have seen a sting Punjab crowd being dispersed by the step of a heavy stick. The crowds at Lahor Kasur and Amritsar were as determined as can be imagined, but none of them could stid even a little bit of firing. We imagine thatrowds of the dimension, admitted by officialestimony, in any other part of the world cou certainly have overwhelmed such small forces as were arrayed against them. We have upon official testimony that a huge crowd in Bombay was dispersed on the 10th April by two dozen horsemen dashing into it, and a Bombay Pydhownie crow is noted for it mischievousness when it bent on mischi. We are inclined to think that in India enerally, and in the Punjab particularly, the seems to be an unwritten code, requiringthe police never to run any risk and to rort to firing on the slightest pretext. If it is a test of a civilized Government that it shall not value the life of the meanest citizen as cheap, we fear that the Punjab Govement has signally failed in that test. The plea that the governing race is, in numbe, hopelessly inferior to the governed cann be accepted as any excuse for disregarding, under an ordinary test, the value of human life entrusted to its care. The indifferent answers given by some officers to questionsregarding their orders strongly incline us to the belief that the firings we have mentioned could have been avoided with a little forbrance, a little tact and a little regard for the lives of the citizens. We are fortified in is belief by the knowledge that in every case that has come under our observation, no rangement was considered necessary for take care of the wounded after the dispersal of the crowd.

MARTIAL LAW TO BREAK HARTAL!

To return to the narrative, extraordinary as it may appear, the authorities, as we have seen, did not allow the relatives to take charge of the wounded and the dead. This created a great deal of ill feeling and resentment. On the 11th also, therefore, the *hartal* was continued. Constant parleying took place tween the leaders and the authorities. The leaders pleaded, with all the earnestness at their command, for the return of the dead and the wounded, but to no purpose. Without any way conciliating the people, the authories wanted the *hartal* to be broken. We have had several interviews with the Lore leaders since their discharge. They have favoured us with their statements; we believe that most of the leaders tried their best to brk up the hartal, even though the authoritie would not return the dead and the wound, but they did not succeed. There was a big meeting on the 11th at the Badshahi Mosque awhich the idea of breaking up the *hartal* was considered, but nothing came of it. The was an interview again with the Deputy Commissioner, at which the leaders suggested that they should again have a meeting on the understanding that the military should not be posted near the meeting place. Pandit Rambhaj Dutt Chowdhari affirms that such an undertaking was given by Mr. Fyson. The latter denies it. The evidence in our possession confirms Mr. Chowdhari's affirmation. A very big meeting took place at the Badshai Mosque. Feeling, certainly, ran high, and it Rambhaj Dutt Chowdhari was alone able with his powerful voice to gain a hearing Without any decisive result, the meetingdispersed, and as the people were going to their homes the military fired. It is contend on behalf of the military that the situation demanded firing as the crowd had become defiant. If it is true that there was a promise by Mr. Fyson to withdraw the military, their very presence was unjustifiable, here was again loss of life. This added to the resentment of the people and made the work of the leaders well nigh impossible. Further consultation amongst the leaders took place. The authorities began to assume a progressively uncompromising attitude. They would see some leaders and decline to see other. Hartal still remained. There was danger of starvation and consequent pillage. People therefore, opened "langarkhanas" i.e., free restaurants. These were run by voluntary subscriptions, and thus the 15th of April was reached. On the 16th, Lala Harkishan Lal, one of the magnates of the Punjab, Lala Duni Chand, one of the most popular Municipal Commissioners of Lahore, with a record of unbroken public service, and Pandit Rambhaj Dutt Chowdhari were invited by the Deputy Commissioner to meet him only to be arrested and deported. Soon after their deportation, Martial Law was proclaimed in Lahore. At that time,

(Continued on page 3.)

MARTIAL LAW IN LAHORE CITY.

(Continued from page 2.)

the reason given to the leaders by the Deputy Commissioner was that it was being proclaimed in order to break the *hartal*, and Col. Johnson has said definitely in his evidence that he would have put the military in charge of the shops and forcibly sold their goods if they had not opened them. This warning was actually given and the proud merchants of Lahore had to suffer the humiliation of opening their shops under military pressure. Whether the people were right or wrong in sustaining the *hartal* as a tangible expression of their resentment we shall not discuss, but right or wrong, there were nothing criminal in the people refusing to open their shops. But it was criminal to compel them by threat of force to open their shops. Indeed, we are not sure that a peaceful *hartal* is not an infinitly superior weapon, even from the Government standpoint, to the use of violence as a means of seeking redress.

"UTTERLY UNJUSTIFIABLE."

However, Col. Johnson has before Lord Hunter given his opinion that Martial Law was necessary in Lahore for the sake of preventing the spread of "rebellion" in the other parts of the Punjab. We believe that the introduction of Martial Law in Lahore was an utterly unjustifiable act. No violence was done by the people either to person or property in Lahore. We do not include in public violence the rough handling to which a C. I. D. official was subjected at one of the Badshahi Mosque meetings. It was no doubt improper on the part of those who assaulted the Official. But if an incident of this character could justify the Martial Law reign, we should have Martial Law, not as an exceptional event, but as an ordinary rule of life. No evidence has been brought forward publicly to connect a single leader in Lahore with any organization outside. No connection has been established even between Amritsar and Lahore. The personal interest of the Lahore populace was entirely bound up with the preservation of law and order. Lahore contains no martial element. The introduction of Martial Law in the city of Lahore was therefore justified neither for the safety of Lahore nor for the prevention of infection spreading from it. It was an unmerited reflection cast upon the staunch loyalty of the citizens of Lahore. We wish here to draw a broad distinction between loyalty to the British constitution and the King, and indiscriminate support of a tyrannical deputy to disgraces a high office to which he may be called.

The disturbances where they took place, were an undisciplined demonstration against Sir Michael O'Dwyer's rule. From the very commencement of his rule, he estranged the educated classes by every means he could devise. He incensed the populace by his overzealous canvassing for contributions to war in men and money. We consider it to be a proper thing to use social and moral pressure for stimulating contributions to war, in which the very existence of the Empire may be at stake. But Sir M. O'Dwyer overstepped the limits of decency, in his laudable zeal for outstripping fellow satraps in supplying men and money, he forgot himself and did not consider the quality of the means adopted. The consequence was that his under officials out-heroded Herod, and, as remarked in a previous chapter, we have in our possession sufficient evidence to show that British Rule was disgraced by officials whose one aim was to get recruits and money. It was a result too dearly bought.

"PARTIALLY TRUE."

It has been suggested that recruiting cannot be held to be because of the violent part of the demonstration, because the districts, in which the pressure is said to have been used, were the districts that were exceptionally free from violence. This statement is only partially true. The reason, however, so far as it is true, is obvious. Those were at all able to protect themselves, more or less successfully, avoided the pressure. Those, who could not resist the pressure, were not likely to be the men to rise against it at a later stage, unless they felt conscious of their strength. There however such a thing as vicarious punishment, as there is vicarious sacrifice; as national consciousness grows from day to day, so is there likely to be a demonstration of vicarious sacrifice and vicarious violence; and it behoves both the Government and the people to make a wise choice. It hardly requires any recommendation from us that vicarious sacrifice is infinitely preferable to vicarious violence. We have no doubt that the Punjab Government misguided to vicarious violence the people who were endeavouring to train them for vicarious sacrifice.

But Lahore, to its credit never left the chosen path. The sufferers of Lahore are, in our opinion, a pure pleasure in a way even than those of the people, who were the victims of the massacre of Jallianwala Bagh.

We shall now cast a cursory glance at these sufferings.

Col. Johnson, of Afridi fame, was in command of the Lahore Martial Law Area from the 5th of April to the 29th of May, 1919. His administration was so sweeping that it made itself felt in all classes of people, high and low, including the students, numbering several thousands, studying in the various colleges. The tallest had to bend before his rule.

Take his curfew order. The women and children, living in small places where people are used to retire, may not notice the inconvenience as in a big city like Lahore. In Lahore became intolerable. Even those who required medical help had to be without assistance, and when the difficulty was pointed out to this officer by Pandit Jagat Narayan, he promptly stated, you can wage war without having to suffer hardships. An officer, holding the responsible position that Col. Johnson did, ought to have used a technical legal phrase in respect of a state of things, which by no stretch of reasoning could be called "war of war." It was a prostitution of terms to apply the expression to a state of things that existed in Lahore, or, for that matter, in the Punjab. We have read all the evidence produced before Lord Hunter, and we have been unable to notice a single fact or argument in support of the statement that the Punjab was "waging war against the King." Col. Johnson was obliged to admit that people never made use of arms anywhere. Those who had arms, which they could have freely used, neither used them themselves nor allowed others to make use of them. We shall presently see what "waging war" actually meant in the opinion of the Judges of the Martial Law Tribunals, but here we have the spectable of a British officer, of long-standing and varied experience, making the most irresponsible statements, unsupported by anything that could be accepted by reasonable men, and acting, on his own showing, upon hearsay, taking drastic measures against the people who had done no wrong, except protesting in an orderly manner against unjust administration. Many of those who broke the Curfew order, knowingly or unknowingly, reasonably or unreasonably, were publicly whipped like common and incorrigible criminals.

COL. JOHNSON'S ORDERS.

Col Johnson "laid the greatest importance" on the notice he gave to the effect, that, if any bomb was thrown on his troops, it would be taken as done by all persons living within the radius of 100 yards, and that, he would give to all those living within that area an hour's time to leave and then dismantle and demolish every building there, except Mosques and Temples.

He had commandeered 800 tongas, which number was finally reduced to 200, and these were detained up to the time the Martial Law was in force. He commandeered all the motor cars belonging to Indians. He restricted travelling by railway, so as "to limit the activities of gentlemen who might proceed outside the city to the district with a view to cause trouble there." He issued an order stopping all the free restaurants (*Langarkhanas*). He regulated the prices of food-stuffs. He dispossessed license-holders of their guns and his ardour had to be restrained by the Government in regard to those who were known to be men of "undoubted loyalty." He confirmed the orders that were issued by the Deputy Commissioner closing the Badshahi Mosque, and it was permitted to be opened only on an undertaking being given by the trustees that "No Hindu would be allowed to enter the Badshahi Mosque."

He constituted Summary Courts. He himself tried cases. 277 persons were thus tried, of whom 201 were convicted. The maximum sentence was two years' imprisonment, 30 stripes and a fine of 1,000 rupees. 800 stripes were ordered by Summary Court Magistrates, and they were distributed amongst 66 persons. The highest number of stripes was 30, the lowest 5. These men were publicly flogged until an order came to the effect that they were not to be so flogged. There was hardly any medical examination. Lord Hunter asked him whether he never imagined the punishment had serious effect. The answer was, "I cannot imagine it." In his opinion it was "the kindliest method of punishment." To Mr. Justice Rankin he said, he "terrorised" people, and dozens and dozens of sentences were saved. Justice Rankin thought that it was a little strong to suggest that whipping should be regarded as the most efficacious and convenient method of summarily dealing with masses of people in minor breaches, and asked Col. Johnson whether it should not be rather exceptional, and the answer was, "I hardly agree with you. You have a very great population. You are creating new offences by the issue of these orders. If the jail is the only punishment, it would not affect this population here very much. The jail is an extraordinarily comfortable place from the general standard of household in the city. They were well fed in the Central Jail and one would soon have got used to the conditions. We were going to have the whole lot of them. I feared the jail would be filled." In another place he says the value of whipping is equal to 1,000 soldiers. In our opinion, in applying the above reasoning, Col. Johnson has used barbarous arguments in order to support a barbarous punishment, and this fact alone makes him unfit for holding a responsible position, such as was entrusted to him by the Punjab Government. Nor were these the only punishments of whipping awarded. He has given those that were recorded by the summary courts, but the unrecorded punishments were perhaps more numerous than the recorded ones. Over 170 statements collected by us from Lahore go to show conclusively that the temper, shown by the highest officers of the Crown, had filtered down to the lowest, and in so filtering had reached such a fineness that it was ruffled on the slightest pretext, and was allowed to have its full play upon the populace, without any restraint worthy of the name.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING ORDER.

His Railway-travelling Order, besides being general, was particularly aimed at Lawyers' clerks and their messengers. Sir C. Setalvad asked, "In the Order No. 6 you say, 'I have reason to believe that munshis, agents and chaprasis of pleaders are engaged in disseminating seditious propaganda'; therefore, you issued an order prohibiting them from leaving Lahore Civil Command without permit, and you ordered every legal practitioner to submit a complete list of every munshi, agent, or chaprasi directly or indirectly employed by him?" Col. Johnson replied in the affirmative. When he was asked what evidence he had, he admitted it was all verbal.

It is well known how far this bias against the lawyer class was carried, how lawyers from outside the Punjab were refused admittance on the ground that they might also disseminate sedition. Even a scholarly lawyer of Mr. Manohar Lal's standing, respectability, known loyalty and caution bordering even on timidity, could not count upon being safe from the attentions of the Martial Law officers. He is an M.A. of the Punjab, a B.A. of Cambridge, a fellow and a member of the Syndicate of the Punjab University. He was a foundation scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and possesses several other distinctions. He is the Vice-President of the High Court Bar Association and the President of the Forman College Graduates' Union. He was arrested at about 7-30 a.m., on the 18th of April, as a trustee of the "Tribune" newspaper. There was no warrant, nor was he told the charge on which he was arrested. He says, "on my arrest at my house, I had barely two minutes to take leave of my wife and children, and I was given no indication of where I was to be taken." He says further, "at about 2 p.m., I was removed by the Police from the Telegraph Office to the Central Jail, Lahore, where after the usual ceremonies at the gate, of depositing watch and chain, pencil, loose cash, etc., and signing the Register by my thumb impression only, I was taken into a cell in the Ward No. 14 of the Jail. This ward is meant for condemned prisoners, or those awaiting trial for capital or similar offences. In this cell, I was supplied after a time with two filthy jail blankets, and two iron basins to eat and drink out of. After about three hours, I was transferred to another part of the jail, known as the *Chakkis*, i.e., a series of cells furnished with arrangements for grinding corn. I do not wish to describe the cells, because they can easily be seen. All our sanitary and other arrangements were inside the small cells, consisting of sinking earthen vessels, cleaned twice a day. I was, when in this cell, allowed a short time in the morning to walk on a small indicated beat of about fifty yards, and go to the tap for a wash, if desired. I had no clothes, but the suit in which I was taken away from the house, and it was not till Monday, the 21st, that, in the afternoon, I was given a few clothes brought by my son, when he came to interview me.

"My wife and children had no idea of where I was confined till late in the afternoon of the day of my arrest. I was allowed no communication with them, except for the post card I was able to send through the Superintendent of the Jail on Saturday afternoon.

"On Monday, 21st April, my friend, Kanwar Dalip Singh, Bar.-at-Law, and my son came to see me at the Jail, but, as I was allowed to see only one of them, I had a few minutes' interview in the presence of the Darogha of the Jail with my Barrister friend. My request for the indulgence, if that it was, for a minute's talk with my son was refused by the Superintendent, Mr. Cowan.

"On Wednesday, the 23rd, I was transferred to the European ward, where I was comparatively more comfortable, having considerable liberty of movement, and because of the accommodation, and clean lavatory and washing arrangements and a small library.

"I lived in this ward till the morning of my release, the 16th of May. During this period, I had, I believe, three regular interviews with my friends and relatives, one very brief, one as a special case with Kanwar Dalip Singh, as he used to be frequently in the Jail, on account of his being retained by the Government for the undefended prisoners, and one, as an act of special kindness by the Superintendent, with my brother who was passing through Lahore.

NO INDICATION OF CHARGE.

"During the whole of this time, I was given no indication as to what the charge or accusation against me was. I was left in a state of complete uncertainty." Mr. Manohar Lal gives us also a glimpse of what happened to his invalid wife and children. He says, "I learnt, during one of the interviews allowed me in Jail, that my house was searched after my arrest. It was locked up within less than three quarters of an hour of my arrest. My wife, an invalid lady, and my children had to find shelter in the servant's quarters and the kitchen in the compound, and they had to use beddings lent to them by friends. The search took place on the 19th of April, and my family was able to return to the house on the 19th of April, at about 6 p.m.

Two or three valuable books were also taken away by the police and remained unreturned to the day of his making the statement. He concludes the story of his arrest as follows:—"To this day I am ignorant of any accusation against me, or of any thing else that led to, much less necessitated, my arrest and confinement."

In examining the possible reason for his arrest, he says, "I do not take any part in the active life of the town, being almost entirely a student, so far as professional duties permit." During the many and frequent meetings to which the Deputy Commissioner called representatives, etc., of the people, I was never called, nor was otherwise present, nor did I attend any of the meetings held by private gentlemen to devise means to stop the *hartal*." (St. 150, p. 198). An officer who can order or allow the arrest of a man of Mr. Manohar Lal's standing without the most searching investigation is unfit to hold the high command that Col. Johnson did. It betrays a contempt for Indian honour such as ought not to be possible in those who wear His Majesty's uniform.

ANOTHER FORM OF TORTURE.

Another form of torture invented by this resourceful officer was to paste his notices on the houses of those whom he considered to be "evilly disposed persons." The owner was made responsible for any damage done, including even the dirtying of these notices. Sir Chimanlal asked him for a definition of "evilly disposed persons", and asked whether those whom he suspected would be the evilly disposed people. His astounding reply was, "if you like to put that way, I would not object." 'I want to know what was in your mind?", asked Sir Chimanlal. The answer was, 'I thought that people who were not known for their notorious loyalty should be employed on that work, and the persons deficient in this quality were selected by the O. I. D." Sir Chimanlal suggested that the task meant watching the notices for full 24 hours from day to day. Col. Johnson admitted the necessity for such a watch, but held it to be absolutely justifiable. Intolerable as such an order was in any event, it became a thousand fold intolerable, when a whole institution was held responsible.

And this brings us to the story of the violence done to the student world as well as the Professors of colleges. We must give the dialogue between Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Col. Johnson in order that the working of Col. Johnson's mind may be thoroughly understood:—

Q.—The Sanatan Dharma College was one of the buildings selected for putting up that notice?

A.—I believe it was.

Q.—It was not in the first list prominent, though it was but subsequently added?

A.—Yes, the list was recast afterwards.

Q.—And the notice stuck on the outer walls of this college was torn down by someone?

A.—That was the information laid before me, not by the police, but by somebody.

Q.—Is it true that all the students of the hostels of the college were arrested?

A.—I ordered that every male found on the premises should be arrested.

Q.—How many were arrested?

A.—500.

Q:—500 students were arrested for this notice being damaged?

A.—And the professors too.

Q.—All of them so arrested were marched to the Fort which is three miles away from the College?

A.—Quite.

Q.—And during that march they were ordered to carry their beddings on their shoulders or heads?

A.—If they wanted to carry their beddings, they could.

Q.—Were they not made to carry them?

A.—I made no order as to that. If they wanted to carry them, they could.

Q.—On a Lahore summer day?

A.—It was a May day.

Q.—It was very hot in Lahore?

A.—Yes.

Q.—All these 500 students and professors were marched a distance of three miles?

A.—Quite.

Q.—And they were kept under orders in the Fort?

A.—Yes, that is so.

Q.—How long were they kept there?

A.—I think one day. I beg your pardon, two days.

Q.—They were then released after taking from the Principal certain undertaking as to their seeing that the notices were preserved?

A.—Yes, after I got the necessary guarantee that such a thing would not happen again.

Q.—I put it to you, Colonel, do you think that the measure that you took was a reasonable one?

A.—Yes. I was looking for it. I was looking just for such an opportunity.

Q.—You considered it then, and you consider it now, a reasonable order to make?

A.—Undoubtedly.

Q.—Your frame of mind, then, Colonel, was as you indicated in your report, that you were waiting for an opportunity to bring home to them the power of Martial Law?

A.—That was so.

Q.—You were longing for such an opportunity?

A.—Only in the interests of the people themselves.

Q.—I do not suggest that it was not in their interest. It may or may not be. But you were longing for an opportunity to show the might of Martial Law?

A.—Quite.

Q.—You got that opportunity?

A.—And I took it.

Q.—And you took it and marched these 500 students to the Fort in the hot sun?

A.—That is so.

Q.—And you still maintain, that was a proper exercise of your authority?

A.—Absolutely. I will do it again tomorrow, if circumstances require.

It should be remembered that the last cold-blooded reply of Col. Johnson was given, not whilst he was in the thick of the battle, but on the 24th November 1919, nearly six months after he had left his command of Lahore. If his precious notice was wilfully defaced by any body at all, it was his duty to make an enquiry, and not straightway proceed to punish the professors and the students. But Col. Johnson was nothing, if not thorough, and therefore he took action against the D. A. V. College, the Dyal Singh College and the Medical College, not by way of punishment, but in order to keep the students "out of mischief", and the order issued was that there was to be a roll-call of all the students, four times a day, the hours being 7 and 11 in the morning, and 3 and 7-30 in the evening. "And the Medical College students, in order to attend this roll 4 times a day, had to walk in all about 17 miles a day?" was Sir Chimanlal's question. The impertinent reply given by Col. Johnson was, "I think it was only 16. I measured it." Sir Chimanlal then asked, "And they had to walk like this, in the hot sun of Lahore, for 3 weeks every day?"

RIGOURS OF ROLL-CALL.

A.—That is so, unless exempted by a medical certificate.

Q.—You thought, Colonel, then, and you still maintain the view that this was a reasonable order to make in order to keep students out of mischief?

A.—That was my opinion then.

Q.—And still it is your opinion?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—Did it ever occur to you, and does it occur to you now, it was working upon students the utmost hardship to make them travel 16 miles every day in the Lahore sun for three weeks?

A.—No hardship at all.

We must give in Col. Johnson's own words the extraordinary justification for his extraordinary action:—

Q.—I put it to you again, Colonel, did it ever occur to you that by treating—I do not know how many hundreds, possibly thousands of students, in the manner you did, with regard to the roll-call, you were making these young men bear bitter hatred towards the British Government for the rest of their lives?

A.—It did, but I came to the conclusion that there was so much sedition in these Colleges, that nothing that I did could make them worse.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that although it did occur to you that this treatment of yours might result in turning them bitter against the British Government, your view was that they were such confirmed seditionists that you could not make them more bitter?

A.—I do not accept your description, but the atmosphere of the Colleges was such that you could not hurt it.

Q.—Do you think that, by the measures you took, you were helping in the least to improve it?

A.—I was certainly not making it worse.

Q.—Were you improving it?

A.—I was not out to make them moral, but I was out to keep them out of mischief and to keep them from outlying districts.

Q.—Did you succeed?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You think that is the best way?

A.—That is the best way I could think of. There are two ways. One is to close the College, and the other is to prosecute them.

Q.—I take it to be your view that the best way of making people in this country loyal and well disposed towards Government is to adopt more harsh measures towards them?

A.—I put it the other way, by teaching that there is a penalty for such suspected sedition.

Q.—Did it ever occur to you that among these thousands of students there must have been a large number of perfectly innocent ones?

A.—Yes, I gave exemptions to some.

The Colonel thought that some students had insulted English ladies. We have not found anything to justify this charge. He has himself produced nothing in support of his opinion, but he had on that account a meeting of the principals of the colleges. He had a "frank talk" with them, and asked them to submit proposals for adequate punishments. The principals came out with what was suitable punishment in their view. He considered that some of the punishments were inadequate, and he promptly informed the principals that "unless the punishments were raised, the colleges would be closed and the students would be stopped from attending the examinations." In this way, a thousand and eleven students were punished. This is what Mr. Sant Ram Grover, M.A., B. Sc., Professor of English, Dyal Singh college, says about the students and their treatment:—

"During the *hartal* days, I observed no change in the attitude of the students of my college, and I cannot recall even a single case of unseemly conduct on the part of any of them.

"Like many other buildings, our college was selected for having Martial Law notices posted thereon. About ten days or more after the proclamation of Martial Law, a notice was served on the Principal of our college, at about 7 p.m., one evening, that the writer of a seditious poster, which was attached to the notice, must be found out, and reported to the Officer Commanding before 12 noon the next day. The Trustees, staff, and students met the following morning to find out the writer, but were unable to do so, as no one connected with the college appeared to have been the author thereof. We were just drafting a reply, when Col. Johnson with some C.I.D. men came to our college. Rajah Narendra Nath, one of the trustees, and some others came down to explain the matter to the Colonel. One C.I.D. man pointed out a place in the college, where he said he had found the poster stuck on the wall. I suggested to the Colonel that it must all be a story, for, though the poster appeared to have been fixed with a nail on the wall, there was no corresponding mark on the wall itself. We then showed to the Colonel the reply we had drafted. On this, the Colonel asked the reply to be sent to his office, which was done. The same evening, another notice was received asking the Principal to see him the next morning at 9 a.m. The Principal saw the Colonel at the appointed time, and returned with some soldiers with fixed bayonets. He was asked to pay Rs. 250 by way of fine, or go to jail for three months. The fine was paid on the spot.

"A few days after, our Principal, like those of other colleges, got an order from the Deputy Commissioner to find out and punish the ring-leaders, no explanation being given as to ring-leaders of what movement were meant. We took it that some students had to be punished. To satisfy this demand, the college council met and picked out a few students, and drew up a list of punishments. The list was shown to and approved of by the trustees. I took this list myself to the Deputy Commissioner with a letter from Rajah Narendra Nath, mentioning the punishments, saying that a larger number of students was not castigated, because it would cause an unnecessary agitation, dangerous to society.

INADEQUATE PUNISHMENTS.

"A day or two after this, we got a reply that the punishments were inadequate, and that a sufficient number of students had not been punished. The college council again met, and a few more students were added to the list, and the punishments of others enhanced. The next day, we heard from the Deputy Commissioner, approving of the punishments and sending a cheque for Rs. 250 in remittance of the fine previously realised." (St. No. 151, p. 201).

The punishments consisted in rusticating students, suspending them from attending examinations, etc. all this without any real trial. The letter, addressed on behalf of Col. Johnson to the Principal of the D. A. V. College on the 10th of May, shows most accurately the attitude adopted by this officer. We, therefore, give it below without any further comment:—

Copy of a letter No. 111-4, dated 10th May 1919, from the Staff Officer, Lahore (Civil) Command, Punjab Club, Lahore, to the address of the Principal, D. A. V. College, Lahore.

The Officer Commanding, Lahore (Civil) Area, has carefully considered your letter of the 7th instant. In reply, I am directed to say that Col. Johnson considers the disciplinary action suggested therein as entirely inadequate, in view of all the facts at his disposal, which would tend to prove that the students of your college have even exceeded those of other colleges in Lahore in seditious activities. And I am to say that unless he receives from you to-day a schedule of punishments, which in his opinion, are more adequately applicable to the unenviable reputation of your college, the Officer Commanding would have no alternative but to immediately close the D. A. V. College and exclude all its students from the forthcoming examination.

In order to assist you in framing a scale of punishments, I am directed to inform you that in the case of the Government College, 6 students are being expelled and debarred from ever entering any other college in the University, 6 are not to be allowed to proceed to any further examination, 6 are to be rusticated for a year, 15 forfeit their scholarships, besides, minor punishments in 112 other cases.

In the Dyal Singh College, 7 students are

(Continued on next page).

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

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Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gazder, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes' cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

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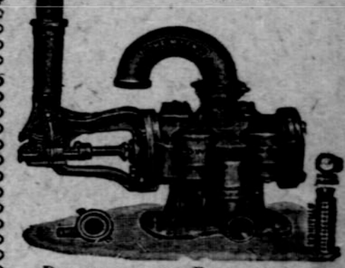
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MARTIAL LAW IN LAHORE CITY.

Continued from Page 3.

to be expelled, 5 are to be rusticated for a year, 14 will be put back one year, 14 are suspended for three months, 2 are temporarily deprived of their scholarships, and 224 are to suffer minor punishments, whilst 245 are required to furnish substantial securities for their future behaviours.

The Officer Commanding thinks that it may help you to submit proposals which will save him the necessity of closing your college, if I add that he expects such disciplinary action to be in no degree less than those to which I have drawn your attention.

Finally, I am to say that the Officer Commanding, Lahore Civil Area, is unable to accept the proposal that any portion of the fines inflicted should be paid to the Comforts Fund for British soldiers.

(Sd.) W. BARNS, MAJOR,
Staff Officer,
Lahore Civil Command.

NO TWO INDIANS TO WALK ABREAST.

Then there was an order making it a crime for more than two Indians to walk abreast. The preamble stated: "Whereas it was expedient to prevent violence or intimidation, if more than two 'natives' come and do not give way to a European, that is likely to lead to a breach of the peace," said Col. Johnson to Sir Chimanlal. Sir Chimanlal elicited the fact that the breach of the peace would be committed not by the "natives", but by the Europeans, and Indians had to suffer in order to prevent a breach of the peace on the part of a European who might resent more than two Indians walking abreast. One of the reasons he gave to Sir Chimanlal for depriving Indian owners of their cars was that it was a reasonable measure, as "he wanted to bring home to the people that they could not play this game and that they could not have risings in Lahore."

BLIGHTING EFFECT OF COL. JOHNSON'S REGIME.

The following questions and answers demonstrate fully the blighting effect of Col. Johnson's rule.

Q. Is it true, as has been alleged, that a marriage party in a certain parts of Lahore was arrested, because they were more than ten, and moving about as they usually do, and the marriage party and the bridegroom were arrested and the priest and others were flogged?

A. It is quite true. It is the one instance, that I know of, that is to be regretted. The moment I heard of it, the fines were remitted and the Civil Magistrate was removed.

It is good of Col. Johnson that there was at least one instance which caused him some regret, but it is also the one instance which shows how dangerous the punishment of flogging is, and how his totally unnecessary orders caused the greatest irritation and inconvenience to the population that was perfectly harmless.

We have been dwelling on the acts of Col. Johnson as if they were his own original productions. Whilst he was, no doubt, capable of doing most of the things himself, there can equally be no doubt that there was a mind and a purpose behind these acts that was not Col. Johnson's. That Officer was executing Sir Michael O'Dwyer's policy and wishes. Mr. Manohar Lal was arrested, because he was a trustee for the "Tribune." That independent newspaper had to be killed. Mr. Kalinath Roy, the able Editor of the "Tribune", had offended him more than once by his independence. His article on Sir Michael's vituperative speech of the 7th April, entitled 'Blazing Indiscretion' was the last straw. How blazing the indiscreet speech was, the events have shown. He had not a single self-respecting man to defend his indefensible conduct towards the educated classes. Any way, Mr. Kalinath Roy was duly arrested, tried and convicted for seditious writings. We have no hesitation in saying that there was not a word of sedition in Mr. Roy's writings. His trial was nothing less than an outrage on decency in political life. No less cruel was the prosecution of the Editor of "Pratap", a paper that had just commenced its career and whose Editor was widely known for his meekness and the harmless religious character of his writings. The existence of independent journalism became an impossibility during the Martial Law regime and the "Tribune", the "Punjabee" and the "Pratap" stopped publishing.

We now come to the oppression not practised in its nakedness, as it was in connection with the orders we have till now dealt with, but veiled and practised in the name of law and justice. We refer to the Martial Law Commissions. These Commissions were supposed to constitute a judicial, but summary trial of persons who were supposed to have committed serious crimes, i.e., waging war. We have examined the papers in connection with the trial of the Lahore leaders. They were 11 in number, most of them occupying a high status in society, and some of them worthy to be Sir M. O'Dwyer's peers. Seven of them are Barristers or Pleaders. Lala Harkishen Lal has furnished us with a statement, in which he has no hesitation in saying that he was charged, because Sir M. O'Dwyer was, in plain English, jealous of his reputation as a financier, and in other respects, concerned with activities which were distasteful to the Lieut.-Governor. He shows in his statement how insidious attempts were made to ruin the enterprises that he was controlling. Lala Harkishen Lal says that his deportation was without the least justification, and his trial and conviction were based purely on fabrication. The general dislike that Sir M. O'Dwyer felt towards the deponent was intensified in that the deponent had been appointed a member of the Congress Deputation, and was to proceed to England at the end of April, 1919, and that he had also been elected to preside at the Punjab Provincial Conference, which was to be held at Jullundur on the 18th and 19th of April, 1919

TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE.

He and the other leaders were tried for waging war. We have read the precis of the charge against the accused, and it consists in the accused having taken part in the Rowlatt Act agitation in the *hartal*, having made speeches, supported *Langarkhanas* and in being present at the meetings we have already described. We have read the evidence produced against these popular leaders, and we have read also the judgment, and have come to the conclusion that the whole of the trial was a travesty of justice, and it was an abuse of language to consider their acts as tantamount to the 'waging of war.' It is remarkable too that the judges took judicial notice of the state of war in the Punjab, because of the proclamation establishing Martial Law, whereas it was their clear duty, in trying individual cases, to take evidence rebutting the proposition that there was a state of rebellion or war in the Punjab. Lala Harkishen Lal has stated what it cost him to undergo the trial and imprisonment. He says, "the telegrams cost him well-nigh Rs. 1,200, the trial another sum of Rs. 12,000 and the appeal a good round sum, but the accounts were not yet complete. Loss of business meant nothing less than 3 lakhs of rupees." It may mean nothing to him to lose all this money, but we are aware of some who have been impoverished, because of these so-called judicial trials.

Mr. Santanam, a Barrister of 10 years standing, and practising in Lahore, and who was engaged for the defence, has furnished us with a graphic description of the Tribunals. We make no apology for giving a long extract from his statement. After describing what he had seen himself of the firing on the 10th April, and of the other effects of the Martial Law, he proceeds: "The consciousness of the humiliation to which every Indian, irrespective of status, was subjected in those days was however nothing in comparison to the pain one felt at the sorry plight of those poor prisoners, who had been arrested in hundreds, and were being arraigned before the Martial Law Tribunals. It is no exaggeration to say that no legal help of any kind was forthcoming. The Government had, no doubt, out of a feeling of great humanity, (one likes to think so at least), appointed a counsel for each Tribunal to take up the case of those who could not afford to engage a lawyer to defend them. But this was a colossal sham, as such a counsel had often to defend as many as 10 to 15 men at a time, and that too, without any adequate time to consult them, or prepare their case. Some of these gentlemen had confessed to me that in several cases they had not had as much as 5 minutes with each accused for consultation, before being asked to defend them against such serious charges as waging war, conspiracy, arson, murder, etc. The procedure usually was to bring up before a Tribunal a batch of the accused, often numbering 30 and 40, who had never been told for what offence they had been arrested, to read out the charge to them, and ask them then and there to name what witnesses they were going to summon in their defence. They were also told at the same time that the Government would try their best to summon these witnesses, but could not guarantee that each and every one would be produced. As often as not, the precis of the evidence for the prosecution was not read out to them, nor were they allowed to take copies of the precis. Each accused was asked if he had a counsel of his own; if not, he was told that the counsel appointed by the crown would defend them. After this, they were taken back to the Jail, and were not allowed to see even the Crown counsel till 9 o'clock on the morning of the day fixed for their trial, which usually was 3 or 4 days after the day on which the charge was read out to them. Sometimes, I am told, that the Crown counsel was allowed to see the prisoners in Jail from 7 a.m. in the morning till 8-30 a.m., when the prisoners were usually taken to court. But it can be imagined what this concession amounted to, if it is remembered that these counsel had to attend the court every day at 10 a.m., and had to defend fresh batches of accused each day, so that they could only have consultation with those whose cases were coming on that very day. Let it also be remembered that the trial of 20 and 30 persons on very serious charges was usually over in a day, and it can be imagined what sort of trial these poor men could have had.

PLIGHT OF ACCUSED.

"If this was the fate of the men who were too poor to engage counsel, the fate of those who were in a position to do so was not any better, as, though willing to pay, they could not find any counsel of any standing to take up their cases. The first difficulty they encountered was that no one knew on which day any accused would be brought up before a Tribunal and arraigned. In this uncertainty, the better class of lawers could not accept a brief beforehand quite ignorant as to whether the date would be suitable to them or not.

(To be continued.)

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